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CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF HOMME RESERVOIR
WALSH COUNTY NORTH DAKOTA(U) ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD
SERVICES INC STILLWATER MN G J HUDAK 20 OCT 81

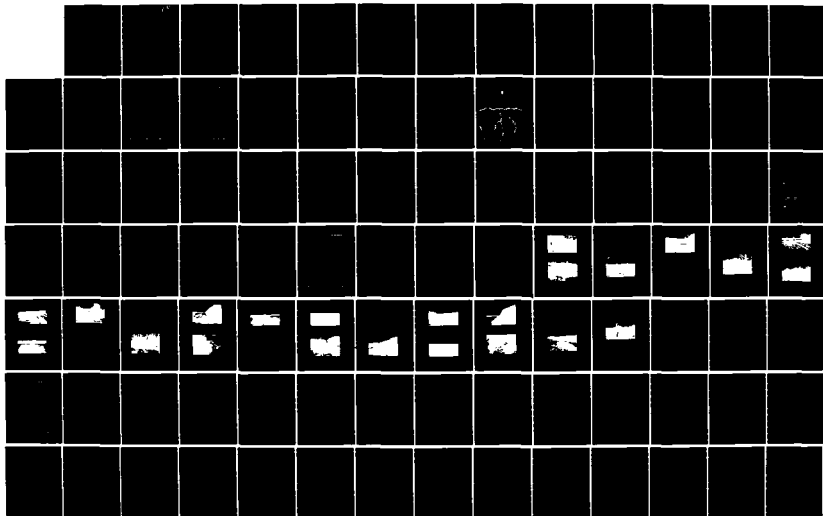
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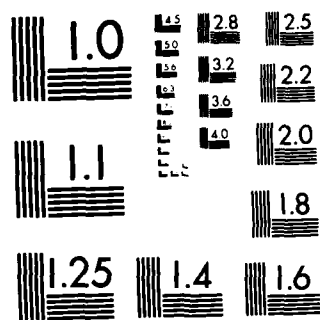
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CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF
HOMME RESERVOIR
WALSH COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA

(8)

Submitted To:

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
ST. PAUL DISTRICT
1135 U.S. Post Office & Custom House
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Contract No. DACW37-80-D-0045

Prime Contractor:

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Principal Investigator: G. Joseph Hudak
President, Archaeological Field Services, Inc.

28 October 1981

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additional work that might be required.

The literature search identified three prehistoric sites in the Study Area: 32 WA 400, 32 WA 401, and 32 WA 403. 32 WA 400 is on Corps-owned land. The investigators recommend and concur with Loendorf (1978) that the site is not eligible for inclusion for the National Register of Historic Places.

The other sites identified in the Study Area are on private land and do not appear to be affected by Corps of Engineers activities. The investigators recommend no action by the Corps at these sites.

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ABSTRACT

As part of its commitment to protect the cultural resources of the nation, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers St. Paul District, under Contract No. DACW37-80-D-0045, authorized a literature search and records review of a six-square-mile area around Homme Reservoir, Walsh County, North Dakota (Figure 3) and a reconnaissance level field investigation of land owned by the Corps of Engineers adjacent to the reservoir (Figure 4). The field investigation was an intensive, on-the-ground survey and testing to determine the number and extent of cultural resources, to assess their general nature, and to generate recommendations for any additional work that might be required. The work was performed by Archaeological Field Services, Inc., 421 South Main Street, Suite 421-F, Stillwater, Minnesota 55082, (612) 439-6782 as prime contractor and Historical Research, Inc., 5406 Penn Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55419, (612) 929-4996 as subcontractor.

The literature search identified three prehistoric sites in the Study Area: 32 WA 400, 32 WA 401, and 32 WA 403. The field reconnaissance investigation identified no new prehistoric or historic sites in its survey of Corps-owned land within the Study Area.

Only one of the sites identified in this investigation, 32 WA 400, is on Corps-owned land. The investigators recommend and concur with Loendorf (1978) that the site is not eligible for inclusion for the National Register of Historic Places. This recommendation was based upon not only the Phase I examination of 32 WA 400 but the "Statement of Negative Finding on the Test Excavations at the Reunion Site - 32 WA 400" (Loendorf 1978).

The other sites identified in the Study Area are on private land and do not appear to be affected by Corps of Engineers activities. The investigators recommend no action by the Corps at these sites.

ADMINISTRATIVE SUMMARY

As part of its commitment to protect the cultural resources of the nation, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers St. Paul District, under Contract No. DACW37-80-D-0045, authorized a literature search and records review of a six-square-mile area around Homme Reservoir, Walsh County, North Dakota (Figure 3) and a reconnaissance level field investigation of land owned by the Corps of Engineers adjacent to the reservoir (Figure 4). The field investigation was an intensive, on-the-ground survey and testing to determine the number and extent of cultural resources, to assess their general nature, and to generate recommendations for any additional work that might be required. The work was performed by Archaeological Field Services, Inc., 421 South Main Street, Suite 421-F, Stillwater, Minnesota 55082, (612) 439-6782 as prime contractor and Historical Research, Inc., 5406 Penn Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55419, (612) 929-4996 as subcontractor.

Data for this study were collected from the literature on the area, including county and town histories and compendium histories of the Red River Valley and Walsh County, and from the unpublished reports and records of the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office and other relevant agencies.

A reconnaissance level field investigation employing visual, surface examination, and subsurface testing was conducted by a two-person field crew on Corps of Engineers-owned land around the reservoir (Figure 4).

The literature search/records review identified three prehistoric sites and no historic sites in the Study Area. One prehistoric site, 32 WA 400, is on Corps-owned land in the Field Survey Area. The field investigation identified no new prehistoric or historic sites in the Field Survey Area. The sites identified in the literature search/records review:

Reunion Site	32 WA 400	Center SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 19 T157N R55W
Homme Dam Mound	32 WA 401	NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 23 T157N R56W
Homme Reservoir Site	32 WA 403	NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 24 T157N R56W

These sites are mapped in Figure 17.

Only one of these sites, 32 WA 400, is on Corps-owned land. The investigators recommend and concur with Loendorf (1978) that the site is not eligible for inclusion for the National Register of Historic Places. This recommendation was based upon not only the Phase I examination of 32 WA 400 but the "Statement of Negative Finding on the Test Excavations at the Reunion Site - 32 WA 400" (Loendorf 1978).

Sites 32 WA 401 and 32 WA 403 are on private land and do not appear to be affected by Corps of Engineers activities. We recommend no action by the Corps of Engineers at these sites.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose of the Investigation

The St. Paul District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers constructed Homme Reservoir in Walsh County, North Dakota, in 1947. Located some four river miles west of the city of Park River, North Dakota, the reservoir provides flood control and reserve water to compensate for low water flows on the South Branch of the Park River.

Homme Dam, which contains the waters of the reservoir, is an earthen-filled structure some 865 feet long and 67 feet high. At the maximum pool elevation of 1,800 feet, the reservoir has 4.1 miles of shoreline and a surface area of 194 acres. At this level it is about 1.3 miles long and about 2,000 feet wide at its widest point.

As part of its obligation to protect the cultural resources of the nation, the St. Paul District authorized a cultural resources reconnaissance inventory of lands adjacent to Homme Reservoir. As this study is not being coordinated with planning for specific construction activities, there will be no reference to a "Project Area" in this report. The area under study will be called either the "Field Survey Area", which refers to Corps-owned land in the immediate vicinity of the reservoir, or "Study Area" which refers to a six-square-mile area surrounding the reservoir.

This cultural resources investigation and archaeological field survey will serve the Corps of Engineers as a planning document for use in meeting its obligations to preserve and protect pre-historic and historic cultural resources. The data compiled here can help the Corps insure that its activities do not do harm to these resources. In addition, this report will serve as a scholarly reference for future investigations.

B. Description of the Study

The Scope of Work for this study is included as Appendix A. To summarize the Scope, the investigators were authorized to conduct a literature and records search of a six-square-mile area around and including Homme Reservoir, and a Phase I field reconnaissance survey of Corps-owned lands adjacent to the reservoir. The literature search and records review is an extensive review of the documents which contain information on known cultural resources in the Study Area. This effort includes the examination of published and unpublished material and the records in the Division of Archeology and Historic Preservation of the State Historical Society of North Dakota in Bismarck. The Division of Archeology and Historic Preservation is the North Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). It will be referred to throughout this report as the "North Dakota SHPO". A Phase I field survey is an intensive on-the-ground professional inspection of and testing of an area to identify the cultural resources which exist there and to identify these sites that are worthy of more intensive testing.

The literature search and records review were conducted between November 10, 1980 and March 31, 1981 using a variety of resources in Minnesota and North Dakota. The Phase I field survey was conducted the week of April 20, 1981 by a two-person crew using professional techniques of visual observation, surface examination at consistent intervals, and subsurface testing.

Artifact curation accommodations were handled under a standing agreement with the North Dakota SHPO.

The investigation identified three prehistoric sites and no historic sites in the Study Area.

C. Location of the Study Area

Homme Reservoir is located in Walsh County, North Dakota (Figure 1), and the Study Area is a six-square-mile area around and including the reservoir (Figure 2). The Corps-designated Study Area map (Figure 3) is a section from the Edinburg, North Dakota U.S.G.S. quadrangle (1963, 7.5' Series) showing Sections 18 and 19, T157N R55W and Sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, T157N R56W. The Field Survey Area (Figure 4) is in Section 19, T157N R55W and Sections 13, 23 and 24, T157N R56W. The Field Survey Area was subjected to a Phase I reconnaissance, and the entire Study Area was the subject of the literature search/records review.

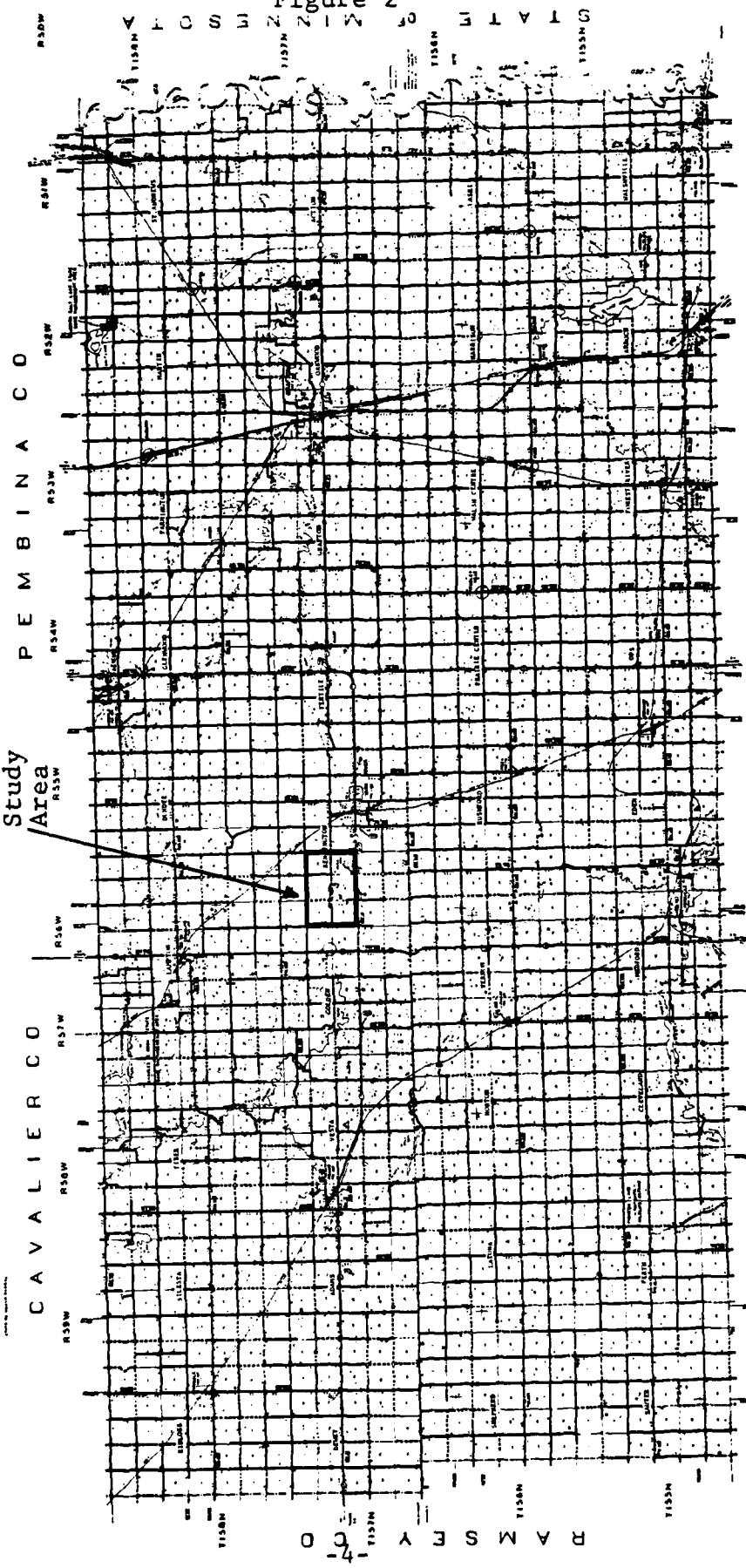
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Map of North Dakota Showing Study Area

WALSH COUNTY NORTH DAKOTA



Study Area



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Map of Walsh County, ND showing Study Area

Figure 2

Figure 3

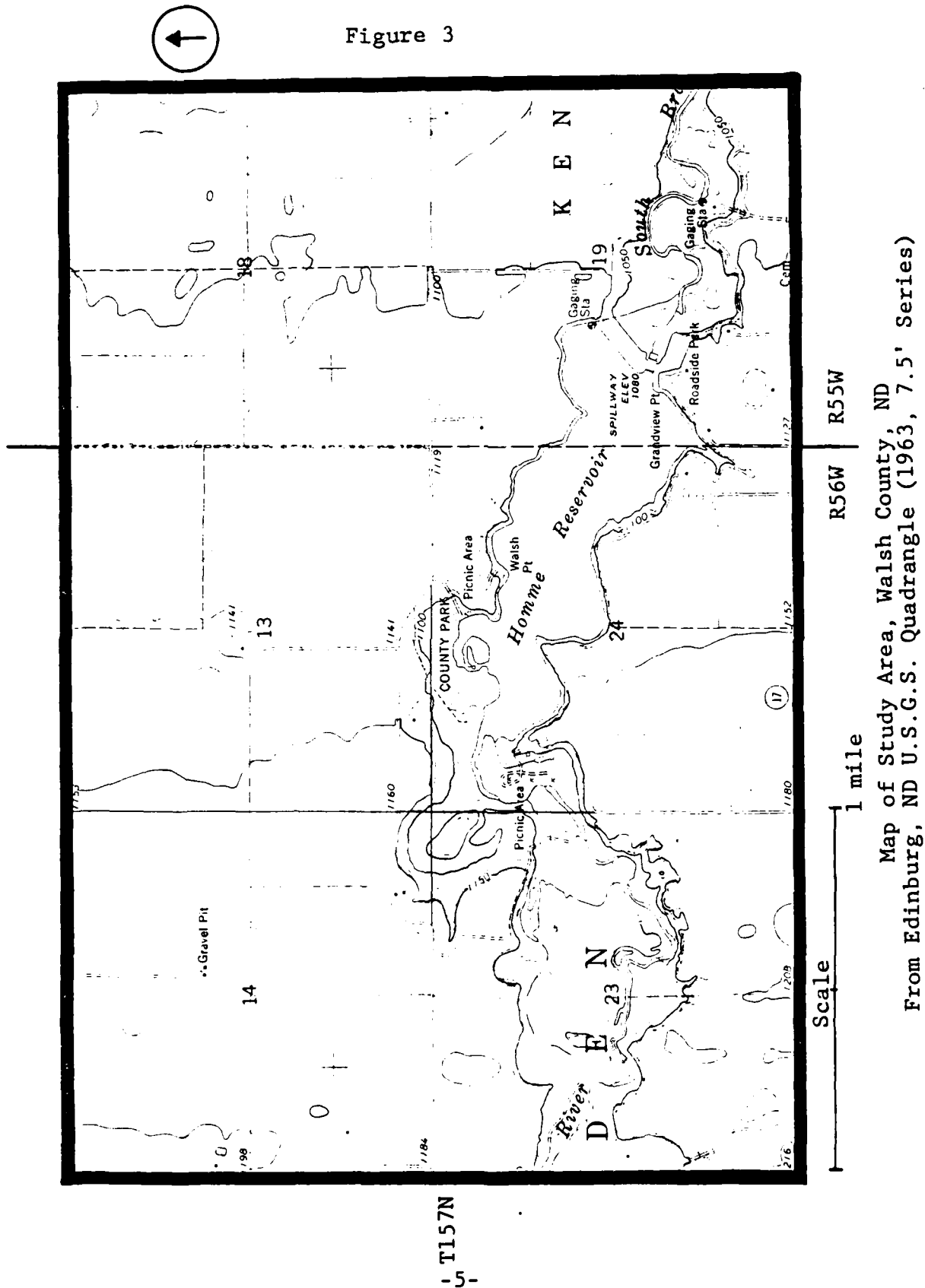
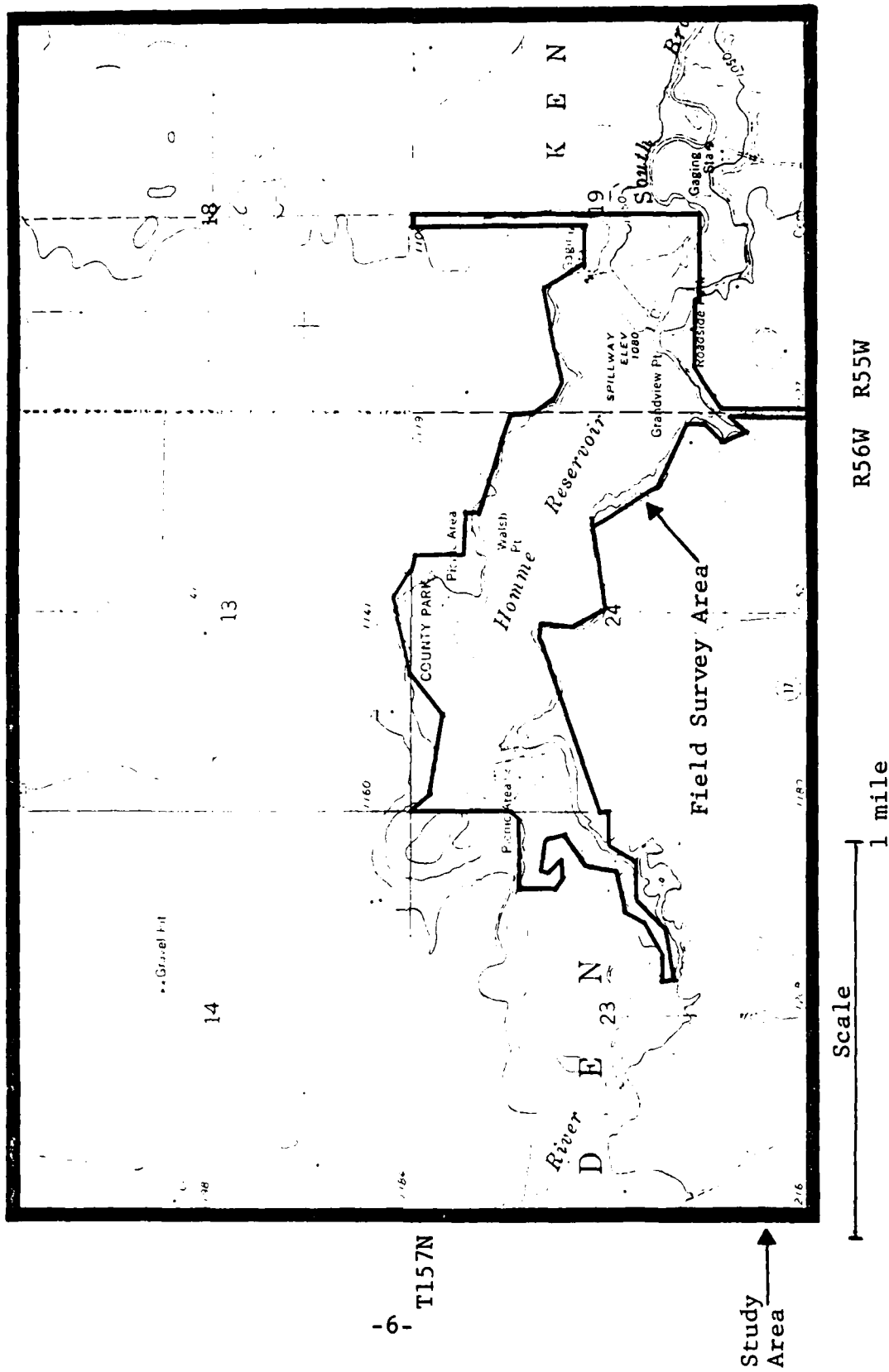


Figure 4



Map of Study Area and Field Survey Area, Walsh County, ND
From Edinburg, ND U.S.G.S. Quadrangle (1963, 7.5' Series)

II. ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

The Study Area is in northeastern North Dakota about thirty miles west of the Red River of the North and about forty miles south of the Canadian border. Homme Reservoir is on the South Branch of Park River in the Park River Subbasin (Figure 5), part of the drainage basin of the Red River of the North, which is part of the Hudson Bay system. Water from the Park River subbasin flows into the Red River and thence northward through the Red River Valley. The Red River Valley is not a true river valley but the broad, shallow former bed of Glacial Lake Agassiz.

The Park River subbasin includes three physiographic regions: the Drift Prairie on the west, the Lake Plain on the east, and the Pembina Escarpment transition zone (Figure 6) between them. The Study Area is in the Pembina Escarpment transition zone.

The bedrock geology of the Study Area region (Figure 7) includes the Ordovician age Winnipeg, Stormy Mountain, and the Red River formations, whose principal component is limestone. The Jurassic age rocks are "red beds," composed of shale, siltstone, and sandstone. Cretaceous formations include the undifferentiated Lakota and Fall River formations; the Skull Creek, Newcastle, and Mowry formations (undifferentiated shale and sandstone); and the Belle Fourche, Greenhorn, and Carlile formations, which are undifferentiated and principally shale (Noble 1973:30).

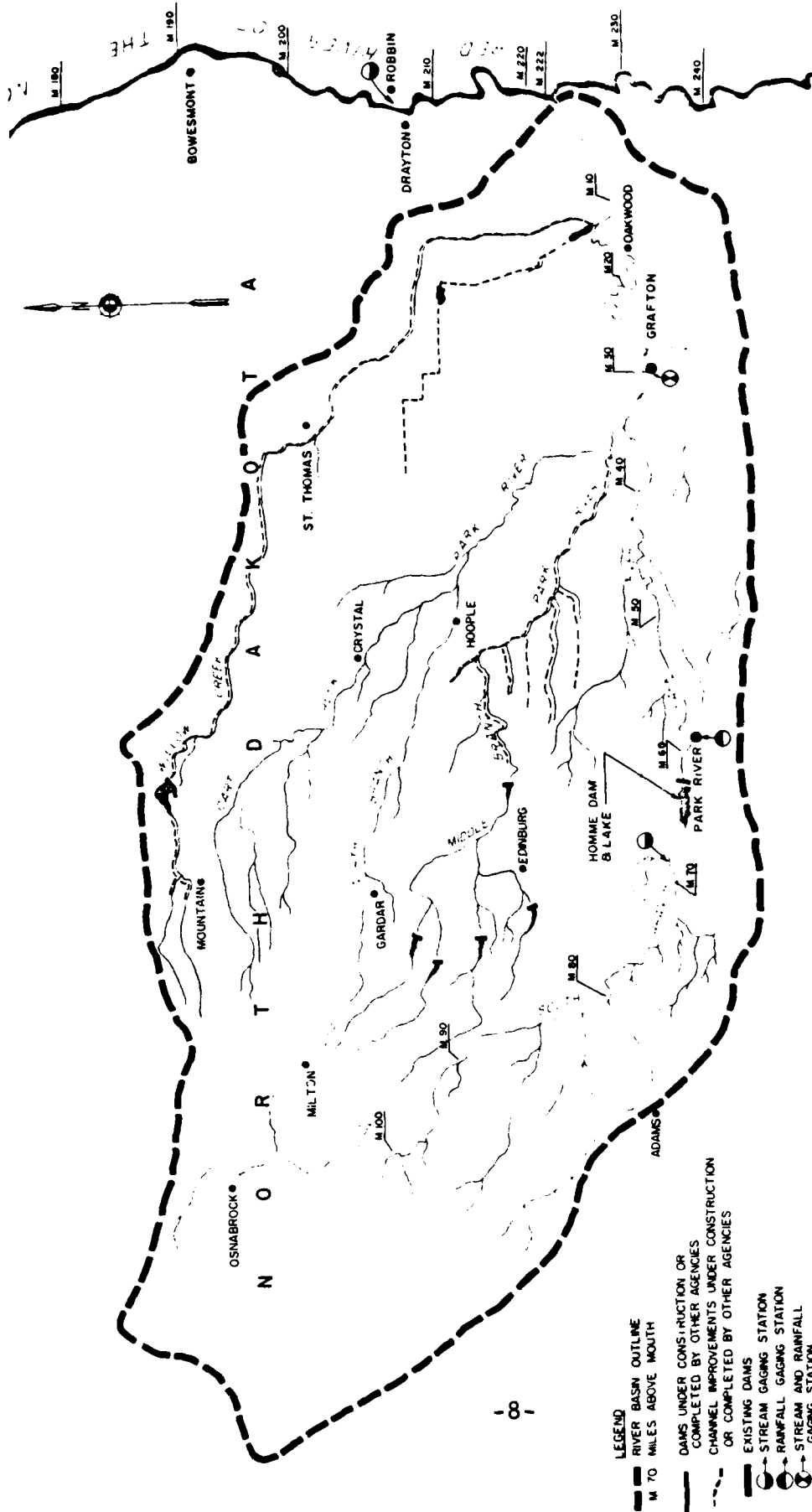
Atop the bedrock of the Study Area region are some 200 feet of unconsolidated Quaternary deposits. These are primarily glacial till mixed with some lacustrine silts and clays and with glacial outwash and fluvial sediments (sand and gravel). In the immediate vicinity of the reservoir the South Branch of the Park has cut a clearly defined channel through a glacial moraine (Edinburg Moraine, just west of the reservoir) and through alluvial deposits of sand and gravel glacial outwash. Some windblown sand deposits can also be found in the surface landforms around the reservoir (Figure 8).

The Pembina Escarpment is a rather abrupt rise from the ancient lake bed to the higher prairie west of the lake plain. Grafton, some twenty miles east of the reservoir on the lake-bottom plain, is 827 feet above sea level, 253 feet below the 1080-foot maximum pool elevation of Homme Reservoir.

The Escarpment, which includes the Study Area, is an east-facing scarp that contained the western limit of Lake Agassiz. The scarp is caused by a hard layer of shale overlying a softer shale layer which glacial movement and wave action eroded faster than the harder, higher layer. This undercutting resulted in a more or less sheer face (M. E. Bluemle 1975:12).

The various water levels of Lake Agassiz are indicated along the Pembina Escarpment by beach strandlines, which are surface features projection from five to twenty feet above the surrounding land. These sand and gravel beaches were deposited by wave action,

Figure 5

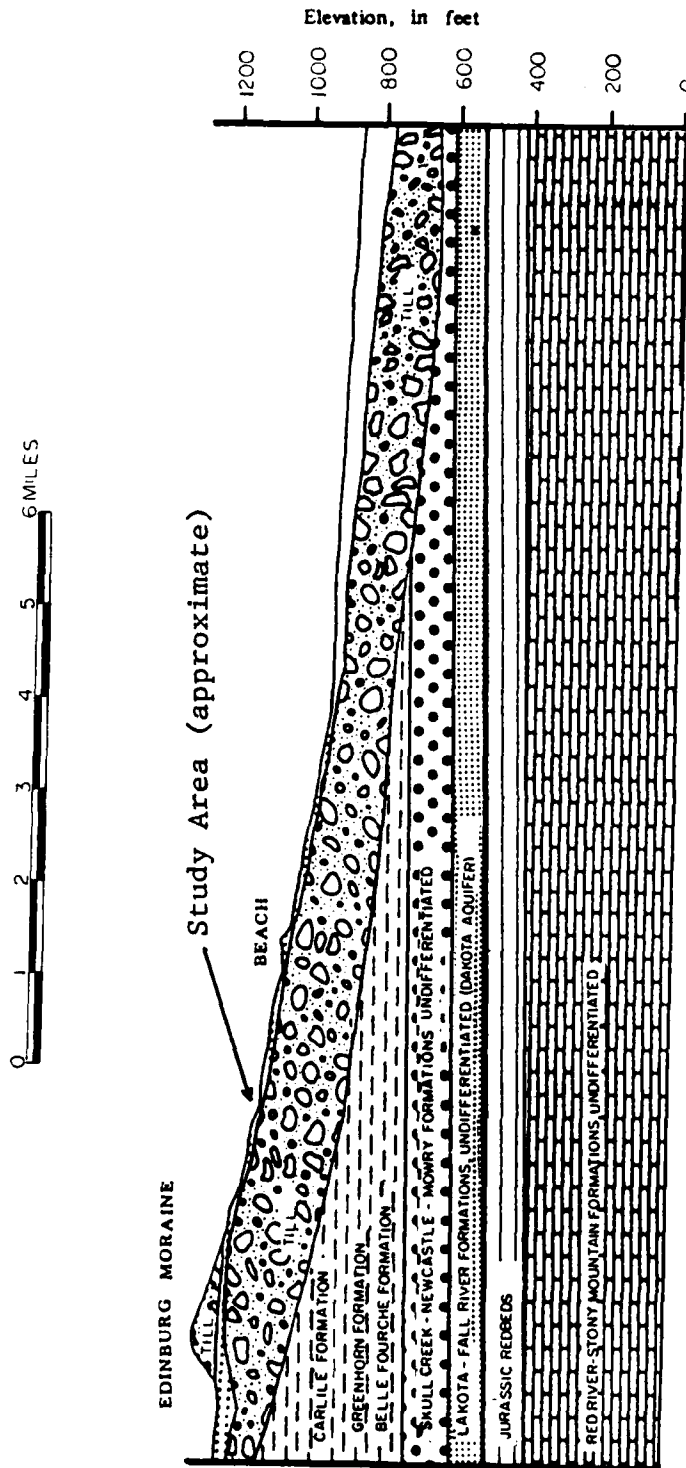


Park River Subbasin, North Dakota (From Corps of Engineers 1973:57)

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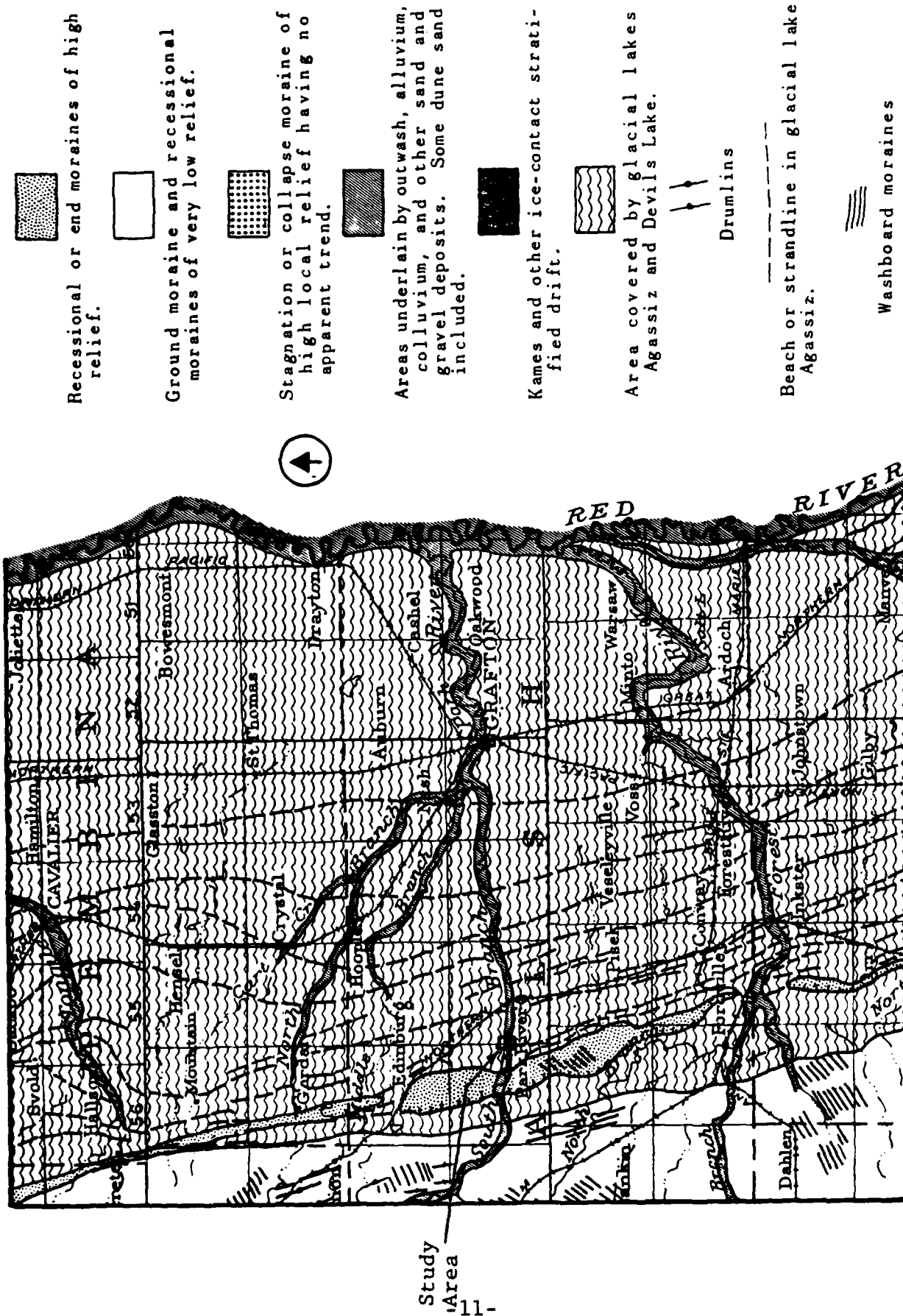


Figure 7



Generalized Geologic Cross-section through Northern Walsh County, ND
(J.P. Blumle n.d.)

Figure 8



Surface Geology in Vicinity of Study Area. Note the moraine west of the Study Area and the alluvial deposits of glacial outwash in the immediate vicinity of the Study Area. (Laird et. al. 1958:Plate 2)

which sorted out silts and clays and left behind sand and gravel. Figure 9 shows the Study Area and the principal surface features of the region--the Edinburg Moraine and Herman Beach line (highest level of Lake Agassiz) and the Norcross Beach line running through the reservoir area. The Norcross Beach was abandoned approximately 12,000 years ago (Figure 10), which means that human habitation was feasible in the Study Area from that time.

The soils of the Homme Reservoir vicinity derive from glacial till, glacial outwash, lacustrine deposits, alluvial deposits, and wind-blown deposits. The area around the reservoir itself is composed of Arvilla sandy loam, Buse-Barnes loams, Embden sandy loam, Fairdale and LaPrairie soils, and Hecla loamy sand (Figure 11 and Table 1).

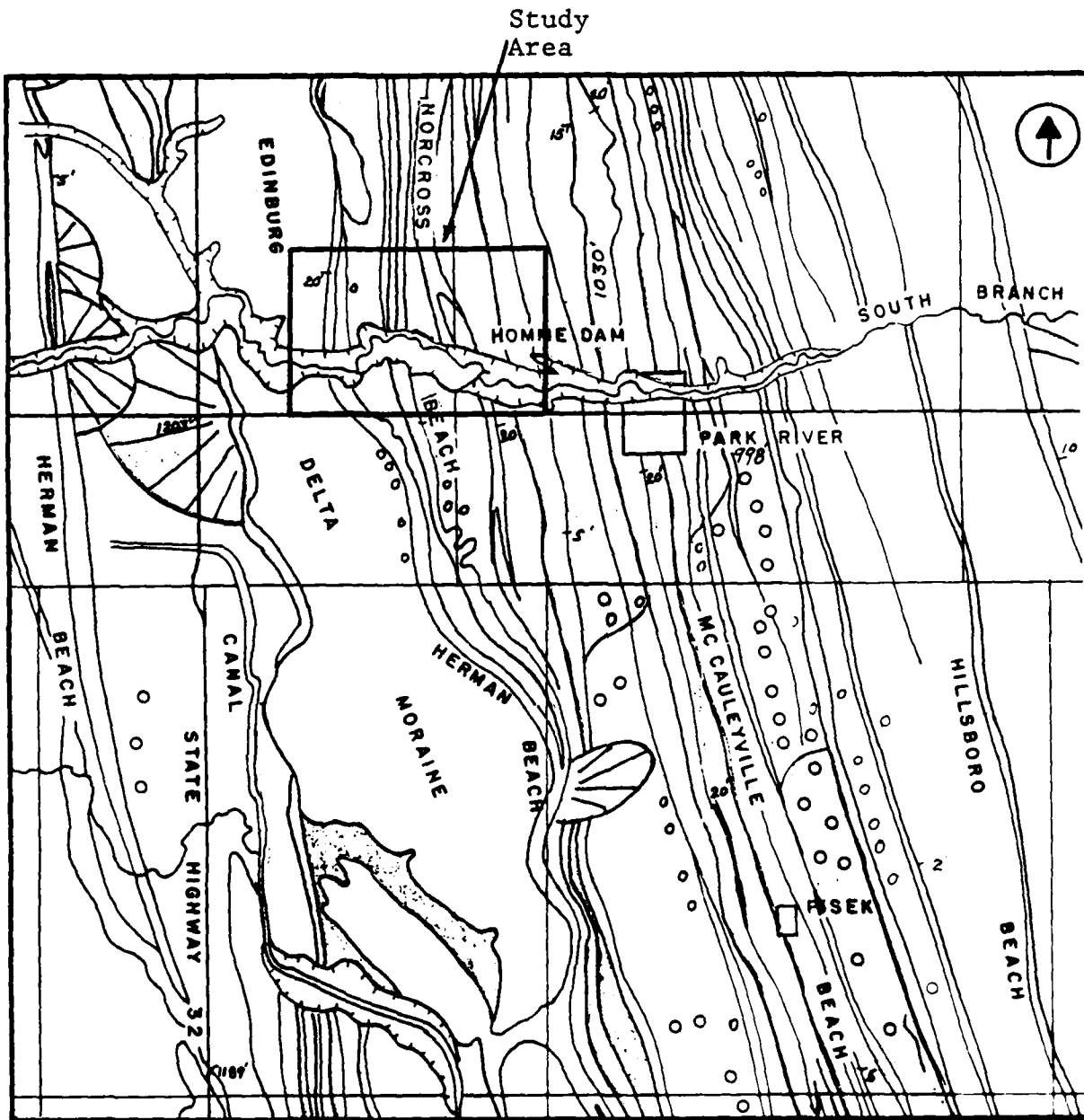
The vegetational history of the uplands to either side of Lake Agassiz (including the Study Area) has been reconstructed by Shay (1967) beginning about 12,000 years ago. From about 12,000, 10,000 B.P. the Study Area region was covered with spruce-dominated boreal forest in the early part of the period and by pine and deciduous trees in the later. Larch, balsam, poplar, ash, cedar, and paper birch also grew in these forests (Shay 1967: 243-4). Around 9,900-9,100 B.P. the boreal forest disappeared, giving way to post-glacial vegetation. In the period 9,000-7,000 B.P. the vegetation of the region became essentially modern (McAndrews 1967:268).

The modern natural vegetation of the region consists of tall grasses dominated by big bluestem, needlegrass, and western wheatgrass (Corps of Engineers 1975:20) and forested belts along watercourses containing deciduous species such as box elder, ash, oak, aspen, basswood, ironwood, American elm, cottonwood, willow, birch, and maple (Shay 1967:236-9).

The prehistoric fauna of the Study Area region are suggested by MacNeish's (1958:175-8) list of animal remains recovered from Red River Valley archaeological sites: bison, hare, woodchuck, chipmunk, squirrel, beaver, muskrat, porcupine, dog, fox, bear, martin, fisher, mink, otter, lynx, moose, and many species of birds and fish.

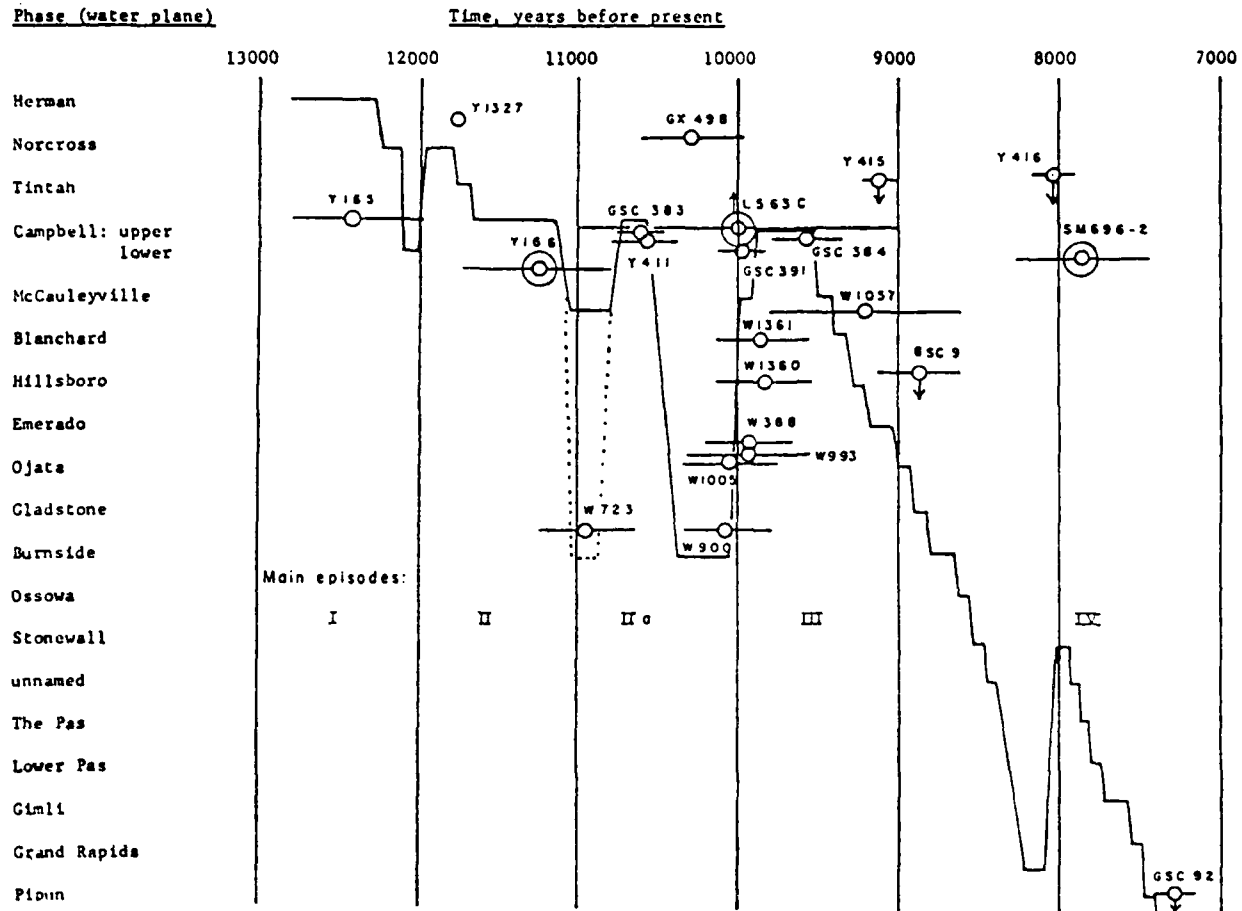
Before Euro-American settlement the tall-grass prairie of the region supported bison, elk, deer, prairie chicken, duck, and pheasant. The Minnesota forests east of the Red River had moose, deer, and elk (Kelsey 1951:269). Wood (1971:6) mentions bear, wolf, otter, fox, racoon, beaver, bison, heron, swan, and eagle.

Figure 9



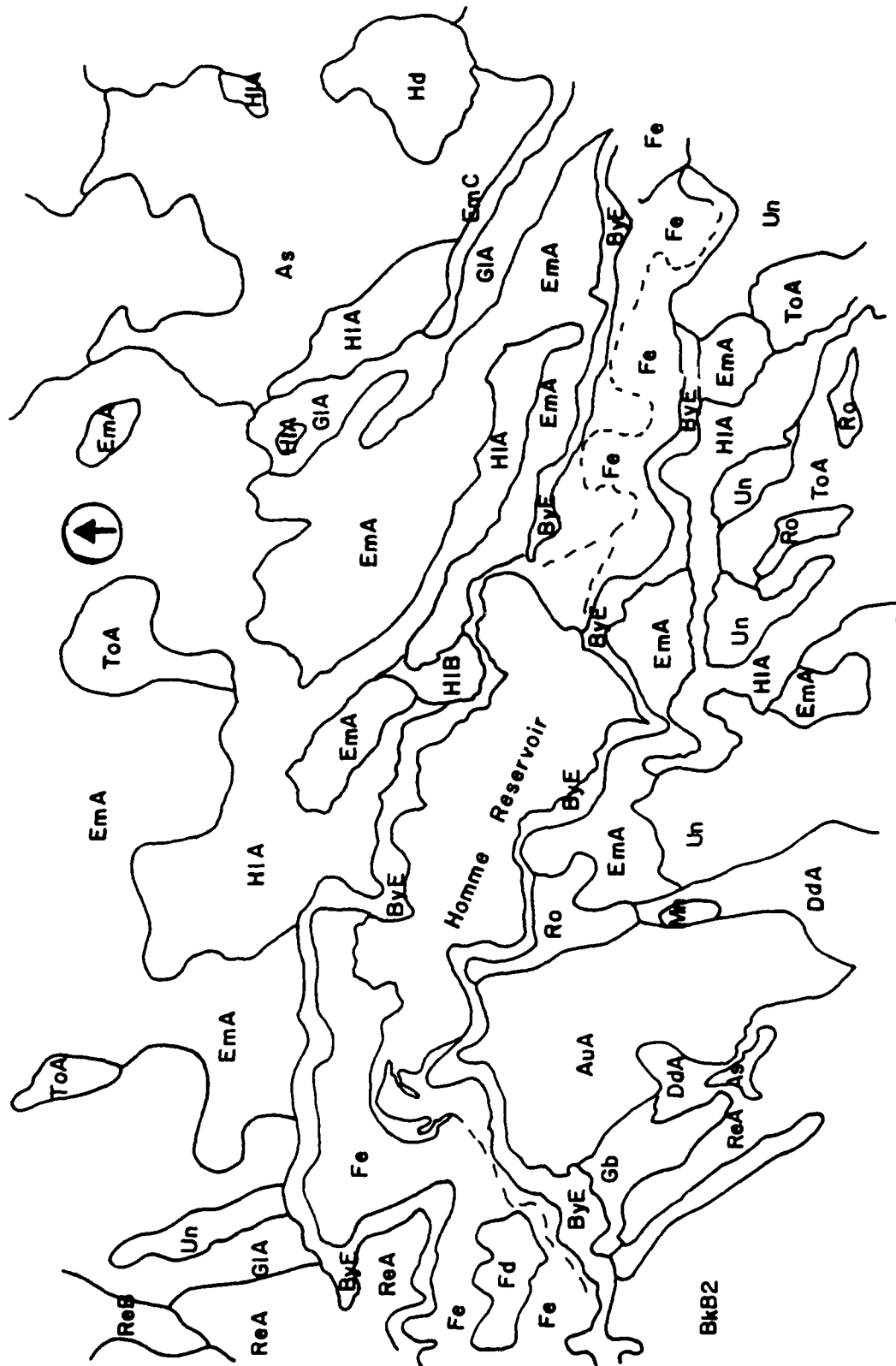
Surface Geology of Study Area Region. Note Edinburg Moraine and the Herman and Norcross Beach lines (Bell 1963).

Figure 10



Hypothetical Sequence of Lake Agassiz Water Levels (Elson 1967:76)

Figure 11



Soils of Study Area Region (After USDA 1972 in Farmer et. al. 1974)

Table 1
Legend for Figure 11

<u>Map Symbol</u>	<u>Mapping Unit</u>
As	Arveson-Fossum fine sandy loams
At	Arveson-Fossum loams
AuA	Arvilla sandy loam, nearly level
BkB2	Barnes-Svea loams, gently undulating, eroded
ByE	Buse-Barnes loams, steep
DdA	Divide loam, level
EmA	Embden sandy loam, level
EmC	Embden sandy loam, sloping
Fd	Fairdale silt loams, occasionally flooded
Fe	Fairdale and LaPrairie soils, channeled
Gb	Gilby loam
FlA	Glyndon silt loam, level
Hd	Hamar and Ulen sandy loams
H1A	Hecla loamy sand, nearly level
H1B	Hecla loamy sand, gently undulating
Mn	Manfred soils
ReA	Renshaw loam, nearly level
ReB	Renshaw loam, gently sloping
To	Rockwell fine sandy loam
ToA	Towner sandy loam, level
Un	Ulen sandy loam

Current land use in the Study Area is shown in Table 2, below:

Table 2
Land Use in Study Area
(Farmer et. al. 1974:31)

Number of 40s in Study Area: 96

	<u>40s</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Cultivation	73	76
Pasture	6	6
Forested	10	10
Inundated	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
Totals	96	99 (caused by rounding)

These land use figures indicate a high degree of disturbance of any prehistoric cultural materials on the land surface of the Study Area. On the cultivated land (76%) undisturbed cultural materials would generally be below the plow zone. The pasture land (6%), which may also have been plowed in the past, also presents a high probability of site disturbance. The land inundated by the reservoir (7%) has been disturbed by inundation, by erosion (particularly of steep banks of Buse-Barnes loams around the reservoir's edge), and by deposition of silt on the reservoir bottom. Another erosion and deposition source is wind action, which may have buried prehistoric cultural materials. The region was subjected to particularly severe wind-blown erosion and deposition during the 1930s.

The climate of the Study Area is subhumid with a mean annual rainfall of 17.27 inches and a mean annual temperature of 39.3 degrees F. Temperatures range from a January average of 4.7 degrees F. to a July average of 69.8 degrees F. (Farmer et. al. 1974:3).

III. SUMMARY OF REGIONAL PREHISTORY AND HISTORY

The literature search and records review identified three prehistoric sites and no historic sites in the six-square-mile Study Area. All of these sites were outside the Corps-owned Field Survey Area. The field survey identified no prehistoric or historic sites in the Corps-owned Field Survey Area adjacent to the reservoir.

A. Previous Investigations

The first cultural resource investigation in the Study Area was conducted in 1948 by Richard P. Wheeler of the Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys. Investigating before the reservoir filled, Wheeler found bison bones "in the river bank just below the damsite and on the surface of a coulee within the reservoir area." Wheeler found two mounds "on the prairie upland one-half mile northwest of the reservoir area, on the north side of the river, and 1½ miles northwest of the reservoir area, on the west side of the river." (1948:4)

In 1967, Kenneth W. Cole of the University of North Dakota identified a mound seventy-five feet in diameter and five feet high in SW¼ SW¼ Section 14 T157N R56W. He also identified a second mound in Section 15 T157N R56W, near the Study Area, but was denied permission to examine it by the landowner. Cole called the two mounds the "Homme Dam Mounds".

The 1948 survey by Wheeler does not meet current professional standards for cultural resource surveys. It can best be described as a cursory study. Cole's 1968 investigation was also cursory, described in his report as a "side-investigation to verify the existence of a reported mound" (1968:7). This investigation also posed a problem for later investigators in that it reported faulty locational data.

In 1974 a team from the University of North Dakota Institute for Ecological Studies, under contract to the St. Paul District Corps of Engineers, prepared an "Environmental Impact Assessment of the Homme Dam and Reservoir, North Dakota". This assessment included an archaeological field survey under the direction of Professor Alan Carmichael. The field survey relocated the mound which Cole described as being in the SW¼ SW¼ Section 14 T157N R56W, revising its location to NW¼ NE¼ NW¼ Section 23 T157N R56W (Cole 1968:7; Farmer et. al. 1974:40; Good 1981). This mound (32 WA 401) was called "Homme Dam Mound" by the 1974 survey team. The 1974 survey also identified the second of Cole's "Homme Dam Mounds", which Cole (1968:7) had described as being in Section 15 T157N R56W, revising its location to Section 22 and renaming it "Park Mound Site" (32 WA 402). As the 32 WA 402 site is outside our Study Area, we investigated the site only to the extent of establishing that Cole's "Homme Dam Mounds" are now known by two names--"Homme Dam Mound" (32 WA 401) and "Park Mound Site" (32 WA 402). This was the first investigation conducted according to current professional standards in the area.

In addition to its check of the sites identified by Cole, the 1974 survey team located two sites on opposite sides of the reservoir near the dam. The two sites, 32 WA 400 and 32 WA 403, were so situated as to raise the question of whether the two sites were a large, continuous single site which had been divided by the filling of the reservoir. To check this hypothesis, Lawrence Loendorf of the University of North Dakota conducted an intensive investigation of the Reunion Site (32 WA 400) in 1978, concluding that the two sites were separate. While this investigation was conducted according to current professional standards, it is not clear whether it meets the standards for assessments of eligibility for the National Register.

In addition to the previous investigations in the Study Area, there are other investigations in the Red River Valley which provide background for our study of the Homme Reservoir area. These reports, as well as those identified above, will be dealt with in Chapter III Section B, "Regional Prehistory".

B. Regional Prehistory

1. Paleo-Indian

There are no known Paleo-Indian (pre-7,000 B.P.) sites in the Homme Reservoir Study Area, and the material evidence of the Big Game Hunting culture is sparse in the region. It is clear, however, that Paleo-Indian man inhabited the land east and west of Glacial Lake Agassiz soon after the Wisconsin glacier left the area. Paleo-type cultural materials have been found in Manitoba on both sides of Lake Agassiz, indicating that these early peoples from the south used a range which included the Study Area in Paleo-Indian times.

Saylor's (1975) investigation identified cultural material in southeastern Manitoba which he dated between 10,000 and 9,000 B.P. His study of the DhLb-1 site suggests that human occupation on the east side of Lake Agassiz closely followed deglaciation. Scattered finds of Llano-type points and Plano-associated materials in southwestern Manitoba also suggest the presence of early man on the west side of Lake Agassiz shortly after the glacier left (Saylor 1975:251). If Paleo-Indian peoples penetrated this far north, it would have been feasible for them to use the Study Area region, which was free of both ice and lake water by about 12,000 B.P. (Elson 1967).

In Minnesota, a Plano point tentatively dated at 8,000 B.P. was found at Brown's Valley site in 1933 (Johnson 1978:6). In an unpublished report on Clay County, Minnesota, Michael Michlovic (1978) suggests that Plano peoples entered the basin of former Lake Agassiz by around 9,000 B.P. Elden Johnson (1962:161-2) alludes to finds of Folsom-type points along the Sheyenne and James Rivers of North Dakota and in the Sheyenne Delta near Lisbon, North Dakota. Like Saylor's findings, those of Michlovic and Johnson clearly indicate that Paleo-Indian man could have used

the Study Area. No material evidence of their presence, however, has been found to date.

Collecting evidence of early human activity in the Red River Valley is difficult because the sites tend to be deeply buried. Discovering cultural materials of any great age there is usually a lucky accident, and the accumulation of a comprehensive cultural prehistory of the area will require much time and patience (Johnson 1962:161; Michlovic 1981).

2. Archaic

There are no known Archaic sites in the Study Area. Like the Paleo-Indian culture, the Archaic (c.7,000 B.P.-2,500 B.P.) culture is not well known in the Red River Valley because of the lack of archaeological investigation.

The Archaic culture, which Lehmer (1971) characterizes as a "foraging" culture, exploited less big game than their predecessors, adapting a pattern of hunting large and small species, gathering wild vegetables, and fishing (Lehmer 1971:30). Geographically, the Archaic peoples ranged over smaller territories than the Paleo-Indians, gradually adapting toward seasonal movements dictated by a more varied economy.

In the Study Area region, the earliest known Archaic site is the "Minnesota Man" site, dated at about 6,000 B.P. (Streiff 1972). Mayer-Oakes (1967) alludes to finds of Archaic points in Manitoba dated at about 5,000-3,500 B.P. Hlady (1970) observes that Archaic-type points from sites in western Grand Forks County, North Dakota, resemble Oxbow Points (4,643-1500 B.P.) found in Saskatchewan and Parkdale Eared Points (3,000-2,500 B.P.) found in Manitoba.

The highest state of the Archaic culture was the Old Copper culture, centered principally in Wisconsin and named for its copper implements and ornaments. The beach strandlines west of the Red River of the North comprise the western boundary of Old Copper distribution. The most extensive investigation of Old Copper sites in the Red River Valley was conducted by Elden Johnson (1964). Between 1959 and 1964 he identified sixty-two Old Copper-type artifacts, six of which came from the North Dakota side of the river. Of these six, however, only one, from the Arvilla Mound (32 GF 1) in Grand Forks County, had valid provenience data associated (Johnson 1964:9). Johnson's findings are consonant with those of other scholars such as Penman (1977) in suggesting virtually no penetration of Old Copper beyond the western beaches of Lake Agassiz.

3. Woodland

The Woodland culture dates from about 1,000 B.C. to 1700 A.D. in the upper midwest (Johnson 1969). The introduction of ceramics and mound burials are the common markers of this culture. The few investigations of Woodland sites in the Study Area region have been conducted in burial mounds. To date none has been conducted at a village or habitation site. While the data collected in bur-

ial mounds are informative, they are less so than data from villages and habitation sites with their broader range of activity. The data on Woodland activity in the Study Area region are too sparse to permit a comprehensive cultural history, but the few investigations which have been conducted there have contributed valuable information.

In the Study Area two investigations, Wheeler's in 1948 and Cole's in 1967, identified mounds but recovered no cultural material. The 1974 Corps of Engineers sponsored survey recovered:

32 WA 400

one broken end scraper, two end/side scrapers, one hammerstone and one broken biface which may have been used as a projectile point. The chipped stone debris is approximately eighty percent quartzite with lesser amounts of chert and agate.

32 WA 403

one chert end scraper, one quartzite side scraper, six quartzite bifaces and one chert biface. Nearly eighty percent of the lithic detritus recovered from the site is a coarse grained quartzite.

32 WA 401

one side-notched projectile point of Knife River Flint which is similar to the "Besant" named variety; one large crescent-shaped, quartzite chopper; and two Knife River Flint end scrapers (Farmer et. al. 1974).

The 1974 survey team interpreted the sites in the Study Area thus:

The Besant Projectile Point recovered from the surface of the Homme Dam Mound (32 WA 401) is probably the oldest tool found. Acceptable dates on Besant assemblages in general are A.D. 790±120 and A.D. 600±110 (Johnson 1964). [The mound] was probably constructed near this period of time.

The two occupation sites (32 WA 400 and 32 WA 403) may be slightly more recent and date from A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1400. The lack of iron tools, cartridges and glass beads probably suggests an occupation before contact with European settlers. (Farmer et. al. 1974)

Loendorf's 1978 investigation of 32 WA 400 surface collected "nineteen quartzite flakes, three chert flakes, six bone fragments and two river cobbles which may have functioned as hammerstones" (1978: 4).

In the region around the Study Area, the Arvilla Mounds (32 GF 1), on the Turtle River in Grand Forks County, are the type site for

the Arvilla Burial Complex. Some sixty miles southeast of the Study Area, they are in an area where the river cuts through the Lake Agassiz beach strandlines. They were built atop a gravel strandline at the Campbell stage of Lake Agassiz. The Arvilla Complex is described as

a diagnostic complex consisting of linear and circular mounds containing subsoil pits with flexed and disarticulated primary and secondary bundle burials. Associated with the burials are both utilitarian and ornamental grave goods. This complex developed rapidly about 500 to 600 A.D. in a geographic area extending west from the St. Croix River to the Red River and the north along the Red River...The complex disappeared by 900 A.D. in the southern portions of the geographic area but may have persisted for several centuries in the Red River basin of Manitoba. The Arvilla Complex contains an artifact assemblage that is northern, and the intrusion of marine shell trade goods of southern origins should not obscure this fact...Increasing Mississippian influence in the northeastern Plains with the introduction of southern cult materials may correlate with a spread of a modified Arvilla Complex into the burial sites of the Souris River basin of North Dakota and the mounds of western Manitoba and southern Saskatchewan in the period after 100 A.D. (Johnson 1973:66).

The Woodland site nearest the Study Area is the Fordville or Blasky Mound Group (32 WA 1) on the Forest River in Walsh County, approximately fourteen miles south and one mile east of Homme Dam. Like the Arvilla Mounds and the Study Area, the Blasky site is in the Pembina Escarpment.

The first investigation of this mound group was Henry Montgomery's in 1883. He found thirty-five mounds connected by four ridges three feet in height and 2688, 2064, 1118 and 242 feet in length. When Montgomery returned in 1889, farming had reduced these ridges to fifteen inches in height. Montgomery's excavations at the site recovered red ocher, marine shell ornaments, and a copper artifact. In 1909 railroad work destroyed much of the site, described by more than one scholar as one of the more spectacular in North Dakota (Hlady 1950). In 1935 A. E. Jenks and Lloyd A. Wilford of the University of Minnesota excavated two mounds at the site, recovering scattered secondary burials from pits below the mounds. They found no ceramics, and identified the culture as "related to the Mille Lacs Aspect, rather than to the Red River Aspect, of the Woodland Pattern" (Wilford 1935:7). Wilford said of the Mille Lacs Aspect that it was "believed to represent the culture of the

Sioux Indians of the Late Woodland period, and Sioux Indians of the Yanktonai tribe are known to have been in the Red River Valley at that time" (1935:7).

In 1949 Walter Hlady excavated Mound C at the site, finding animal and human bones in secondary burials that he described as "quite late". He recovered pottery from an occupation area at the site, diagnosing it as Headwaters Aspects of the Black Duck or a closely related focus (Hlady 1950:259).

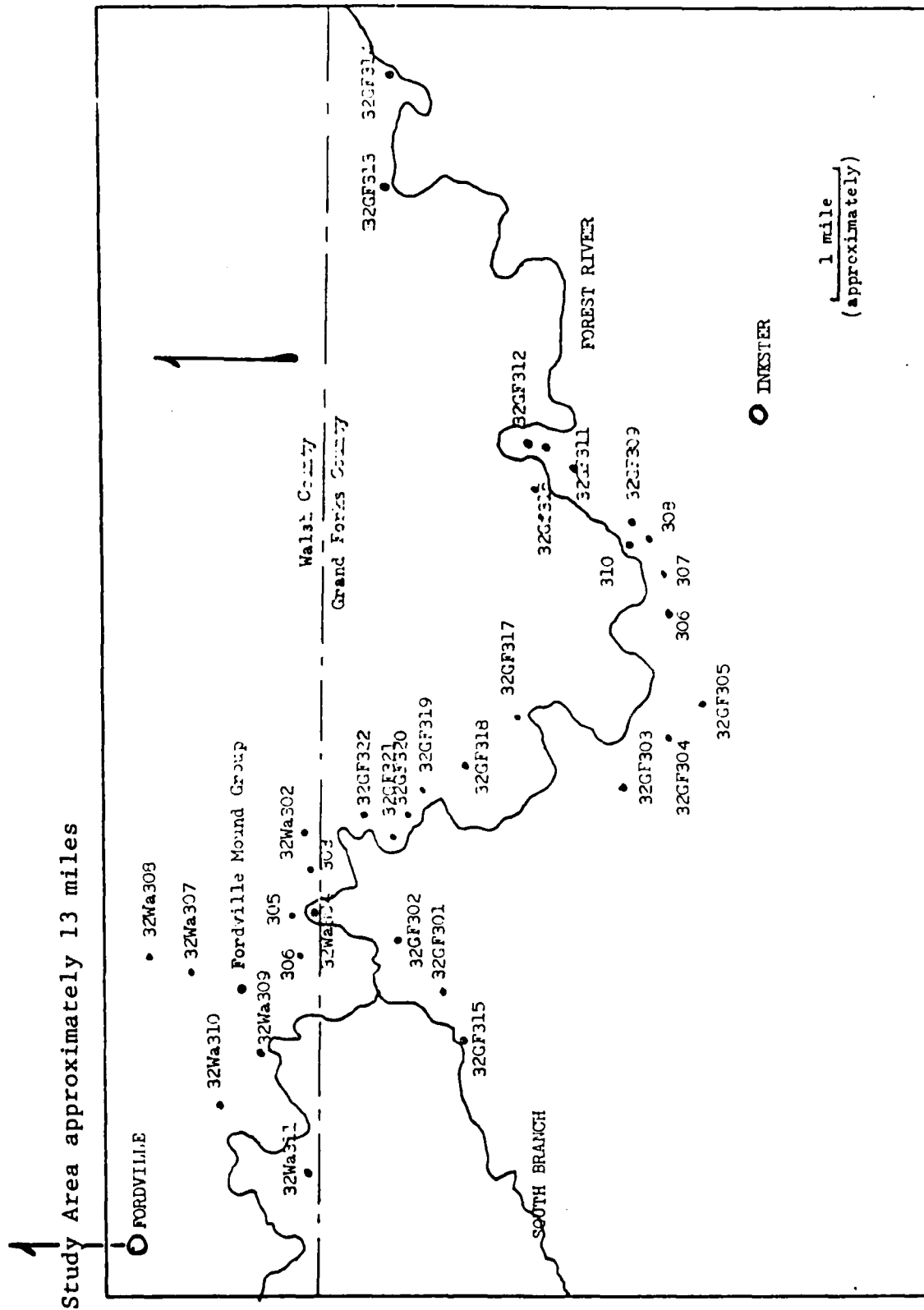
In 1967, Kenneth Cole attempted to do work at Blasky but was denied access by the landowner. Cole said of this mound group that "all evidence...indicates late prehistoric occupation of the site" (Cole 1967:28).

Two investigations along the Forest River south of the Study Area offer insight into the prehistory of the Study Area region. In 1967 Kenneth Cole surveyed along the Forest between Fordville, Walsh County and Inkster, Grand Forks County, an area crossed by numerous Lake Agassiz beach strandlines. The thirty-three sites identified in this study are shown in Figure 12. Cole described the area as used by "migratory peoples spending short periods of time at various locations along the river, although the larger sites, and especially Fordville Mound Group, indicate some relatively lengthy occupation..." (1967:42). Cole described this section of the Forest River as having "considerable archaeological potential" (*Ibid.*).

In 1977 Lawrence Loendorf surveyed a proposed channel project (Figure 13) along the Forest River in Grand Forks and Walsh counties. His study area was inside the major beach strandlines, and yielded dramatically different results from Cole's survey among the beach strandlines. Loendorf's walking survey of eleven miles along an abandoned channel of the Forest River and the shore of Lake Ardoch turned up a single chert flake. The contrast between these two studies demonstrates why archaeologists prefer to investigate among the beaches rather than on the lake bottom plain. Inside the escarpment the Forest and the Park are highly flood-prone, and repeated flooding has probably buried the prehistoric cultural materials deposited along their courses. Both these rivers also have briny stretches between the escarpment and the Red River, and these areas would have been less than attractive to prehistoric peoples.

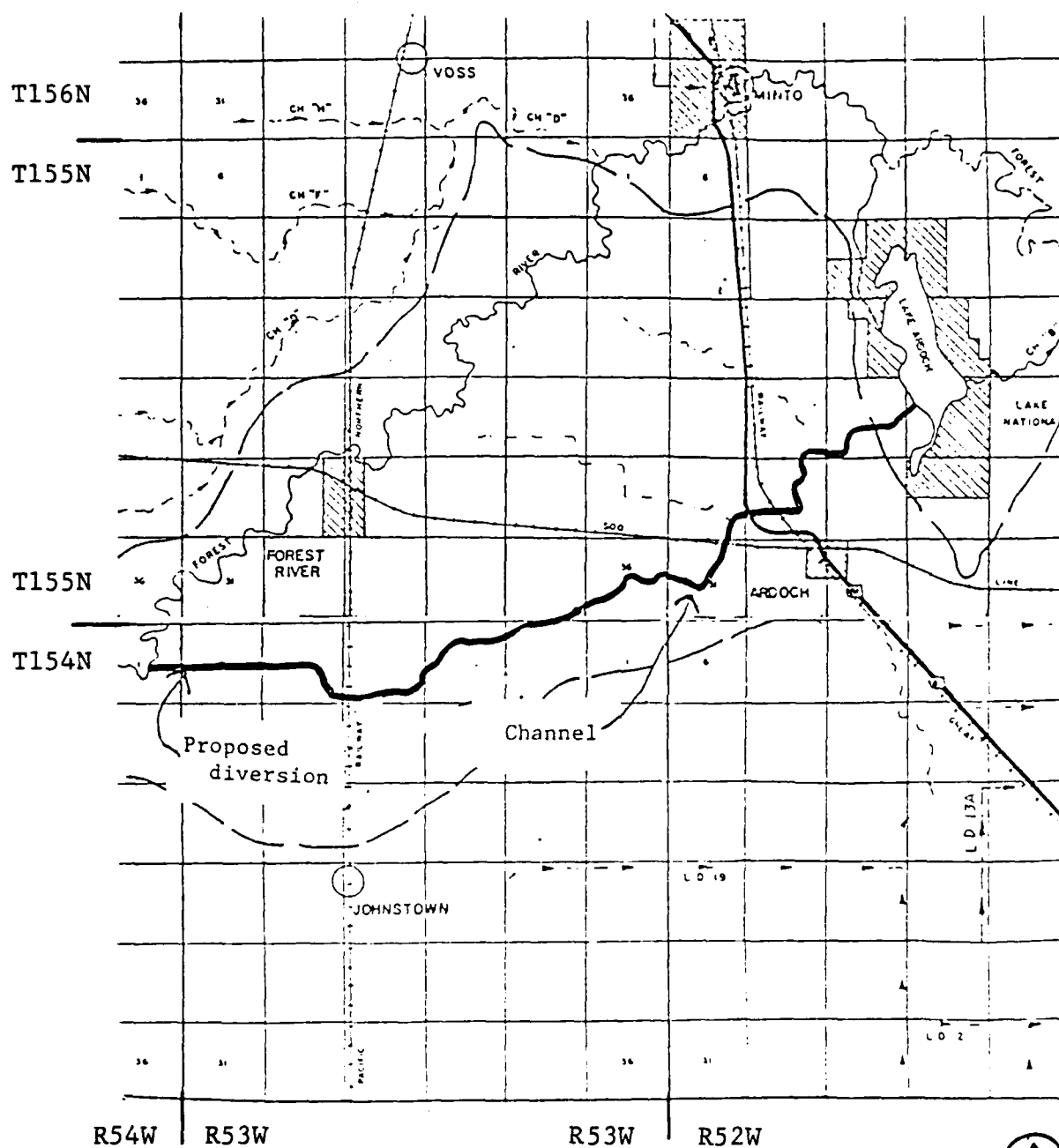
In 1975 Loendorf and Loendorf surveyed Dam #5 on the Middle Branch of the Park River, some eight miles north and five miles east of Homme Reservoir. They located two archaeological sites, 32 WA 404 and 32 WA 405. Surface finds recovered at the sites included: hammerstones; quartzite end scrapers, bifaces and choppers, a yellow jasper side scraper; chert bases; chert triangular and side-notched points; a chert biface; scattered bone; fire-cracked stones; and flakes of quartzite, chert, Knife River flint, basalt and agate. No culturally diagnostic artifacts were found (Loendorf and Loendorf 1975).

Figure 12



Location of Archaeological Sites Along the Forest River, Walsh and Grand Forks Counties, ND (Cole 1967:13)

Figure 13



Proposed Diversion Channel Route, Grand Forks and Walsh Counties, ND (Loendorf 1977)

There is good evidence of Woodland use of the Study Area and the region around it. Though the region could have been used by earlier cultures, there is little material evidence on which to base a prehistoric cultural sequence of the area.

4. Protohistoric Influences

There is no evidentiary base of material remains to use in interpreting the period of indirect European influences in the Study Area. While it is logical to assume that European trade goods penetrated to the area before actual contact, there is no material evidence to go with this hypothesis at the present.

The most significant protohistoric influence on the peoples in the Study Area region is the general westward movement of tribes from the east into the Red River Valley. While the abundant game of the area pulled the tribes to the west, the European weapons which the fur trade introduced enabled the tribes who had the weapons to rout those who were not so well equipped. The period between 1634, when Jean Nicolet landed at Green Bay, and 1738, when LaVerendrye's expedition came into North Dakota, was characterized by tribes shifting territories, usually under violent pressure from Indians farther east. In the 1630's the Huron, Petuns, and Ottawa were shoved west into the area of Wisconsin by the Iroquois. By 1670 these tribes had been pushed out of Wisconsin by the Dakota. In the 1730's the Wisconsin Chippewa, who had been acting as middlemen for Dakota furs going out through Green Bay, began losing their middleman role as the Dakota established direct relations with the French and tried to drive the Chippewa out of northern Minnesota. The ensuing war went to the better-armed Chippewa. By the time of the American Revolution, the Dakota had been defeated and pushed west and south (Hickerson 1962).

The Red River Valley began to feel the effects of these westward pressures in the 17th century, when the Cheyenne of south-central Minnesota were pushed west into North Dakota by the better-armed Dakota and Chippewa. The Dakota were routed in turn, the Teton and Yanktonai tribes being pushed out by the Chippewa. By the time LaVerendrye's 1738 expedition, there were Dakota in North Dakota (Robinson 1966:23-28).

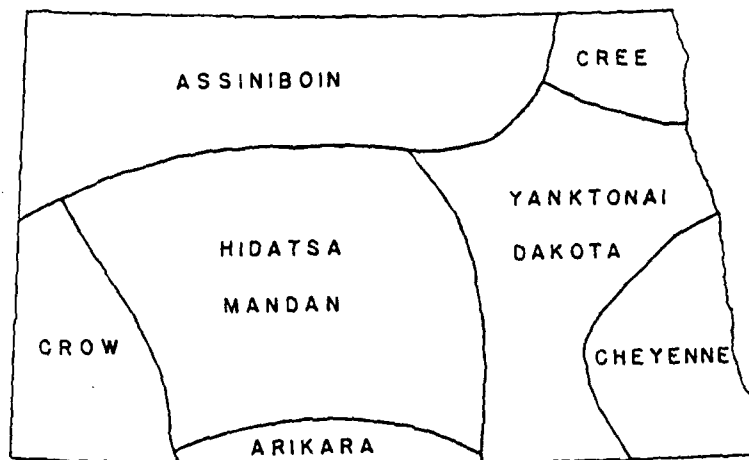
There are no known protohistoric sites in the Study Area or in the region around it.

5. Historic Indian

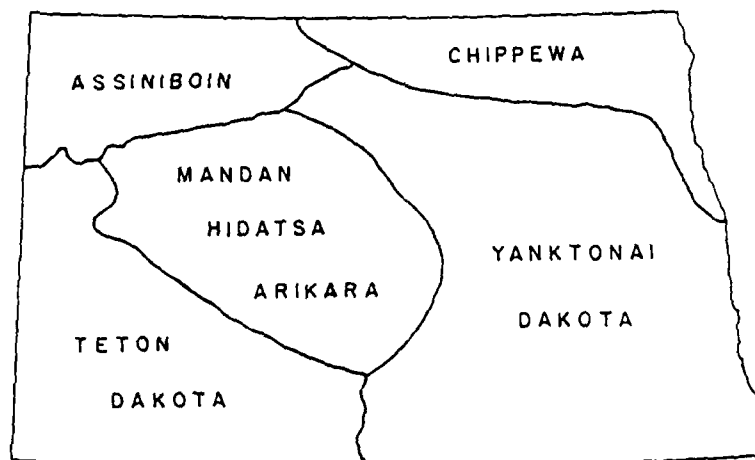
When LaVerendrye visited North Dakota in 1738, the Red River Valley was used by the Cheyenne, the Yanktonai Dakota and the Cree (Figure 14). The Cheyenne were pushed out of the state by 1800 (Robinson 1966:25).

The Canadian Cree, whose territory included a small corner of northeastern North Dakota, had adapted their basic forest culture to the plains, in effect becoming two tribes--the Cree of the Woods and the Cree of the Plains.

Figure 14



INDIAN TRIBES IN 1750



INDIAN TRIBES IN 1850

Location of the North Dakota Indian Tribes,
1750 and 1850 (Robinson 1966:24)

The Chippewa, who were the last tribe to migrate into the Red River Valley from the east, were, like the Cree, of Algonquian linguistic stock. Learning the lifeways of the plains from the Cree, the Chippewa, too, adapted to the new environment. The first life focussed on the canoe, fish, wild rice, and maple sugar. Without horses, the forest people hunted with the long bow. Their houses were of saplings covered with bark. On the plains they took to the horse, which required the short bow. They followed the buffalo and lived in skin teepees which were suited to such movement. The same adaptations took place among the Dakota, with the Santee following the forest ways, the Tetons the full-blown Great Plains horse tribe culture, and the Yanktonai a blend of the two (Robinson 1966). The Red River Valley is an environmental inhabitants, both prehistoric and historic, participated in both the forest and plains economies.

There are no known historic Indians sites in the Study Area or in the region around it.

6. Historic Euro-American

During the 17th, 18th and early 19th centuries, North America was the setting of a struggle between European colonial powers. French, British, and American fur traders carried the European culture to the native Americans, and were the principal Euro-American presence in the Red River Valley before agricultural settlement.

The Study Area was claimed by France for some ninety years (1671-1763), though there is no record of a permanent French settlement in the region. From 1763 to 1818 the region was under British Control, though from 1803 to 1818 the ownership was American. Acquired by America in the 1803 Louisiana Purchase, the territory was under British domination until enactment of the treaty ending the War of 1812 in 1818.

Before North Dakota statehood, the Red River Valley was: unorganized (1821-34); in Michigan Territory (1834-36); in Wisconsin Territory (1836-38); in Iowa Territory (1838-46); unorganized (1846-49); in Minnesota Territory (1849-58); in Dakota Territory (1858-89); and in the state of North Dakota from 1889 to the present.

First contact with the Red River Valley was made by explorers, the most famous of whom were LaVerendrye (1738), his sons (1742), Johnathon Carver (1768), Zebulon Pike (1805), and Stephen Long (1817).

The principal Euro-American interest in the region was the fur trade. Between the late 17th century to about 1830, when the trade collapsed, the fur economy came to dominate the native economy. With the collapse of the fur trade, the Indians tended to pile up debts with the traders, who continued to provide European goods on credit in anticipation of Indian land cessions. When the lands were ceded, there was usually a cash settlement, most of which went to pay debts to the traders.

The French initiated trade in the region in the 1670's and continued their involvement after the British took possession of the land in 1763. The first post in the area was set up at Pembina in 1797 by Charles Chaboillez of the British North West Company (Kelsey 1951). Though the volume of trade did not justify the establishment of posts along the Red River of the North until the very late 18th century, the river had long been a vital link in the trade. Furs had gone south through St. Louis and north through Canada on this water highway from the first. Soon after the Pembina post was established, the younger Alexander Henry established a post at the confluence of the Park River and the Red River. Set up in 1800-01, this little post was short-lived.

Starting in 1817, the traders began using what came to be called the Red River oxcart trails to augment the unreliable water route from Mendota, at the confluence of the Minnesota and the Mississippi rivers to Pembina. Figure 15 shows a fragment of one of the oxcart trails crossing the Park River around the present-day community of Park River, east of the Study Area, and a trail running through present-day Edinburg that passes west of the Study Area. In Walsh Heritage is a photograph of a trading post on the oxcart trail located three miles south and one mile west of Park River (Berg 1976:663).

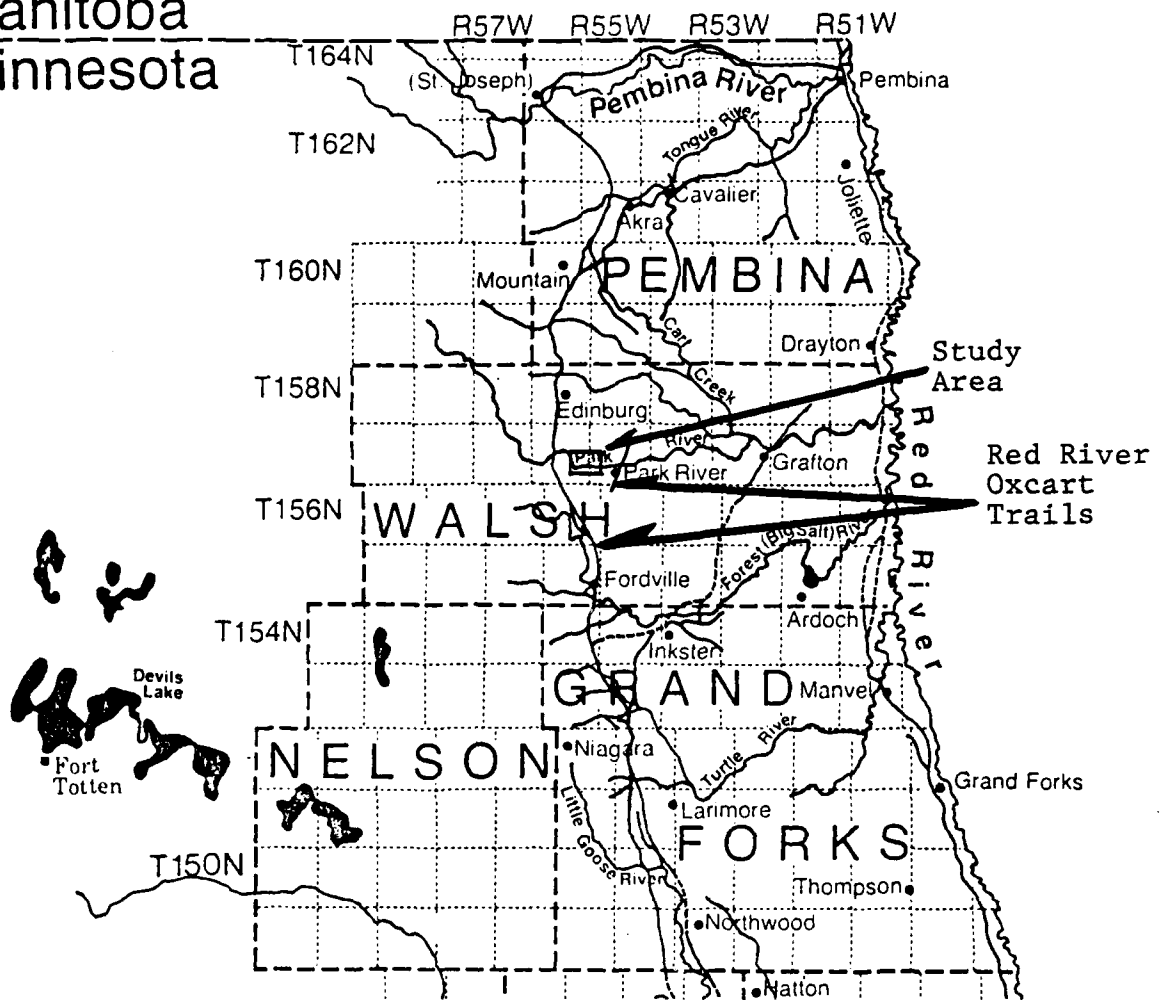
Of the period between 1800, when the first fur trading post was built at the mouth of the Park River, to the late 1870s, when agricultural settlement began, very little is known. The journal of Alexander Henry the Younger, builder of the post, points out that the region of the Study Area was prime buffalo country in 1800. Describing the Red River crossing at the mouth of the Park River, he said "The ground on both sides has been beaten as hard as a pavement, and the numerous roads leading to the river a foot deep are surprising. When I consider the hard sod through which these tracks are beaten, I am naturally at a loss and bewildered in attempting to form any idea of the numerous herds of buffalo which must have passed here" (quoted in Cooper 1909:675-676). It is a safe assumption that fur trappers and buffalo hunters would have been drawn to such a region, but if this happened, there is no surviving record. Other traditional Euro-America pre-settlement activities, such as missions, were headquartered on the Red River and left no record of human use of the region around the Study Area.

Agricultural settlement of the Study Area region by Canadian Scots began in the late 1870s. The Scots were joined almost immediately by Norwegian settlers (Berg 1976:662). The land around the present Homme Reservoir was put to agricultural use, and has been agricultural ever since. The pioneer economy centered on wheat, but the earliest settlers harvested their first crop--buffalo bones--before breaking the sod (Drache 1970:75).

The earliest settlement in the region was along the Park River, with each claim including waterfront. The earliest settlers placed little value on the "prairie" land away from the river,

Figure 15

Manitoba
Minnesota



**NORTH DAKOTA
TRAILS**

Red River Oxcart Trails East and West of Study Area
(Gilman et. al. 1979:36)

but the years 1880 and 1881 brought this assessment into question. By the end of 1881, says one writer, "there was not a desirable quarter section within miles that had not been taken" (Cooper 1909:678). The first years were laborious for the wheat farmers of the region. The nearest mills were at Grand Forks and Pembina, and their grain and flour had to be transported by wagon at great hardship. In 1884 this situation was altered dramatically with the extension of the Great Northern Railroad from Larimore to the Park River and the founding of the town of Park River. The new transportation system enabled the region to develop beyond pioneer agricultural settlement and connect to the broader market area which focussed on Minneapolis and St. Paul (Berg 1976:663-664).

As the Euro-American history of the Study Area region is predominantly agricultural in use pattern, the kinds of resources to be expected there would include homesteads, farm dwellings and out-buildings, and rural community buildings such as churches and schools. As there has been no National Register standing structure survey of the region, however, there is no way to speak with certainty to the nature and extent of the historic survivals there. Our study revealed no known historic sites in the Study Area and our field survey identified no historic sites in the Corps-owned Field Survey Area adjacent to the reservoir.

The Study Area region is presently cropped with "hard red spring wheat, durum wheat, barley, flax, sugar beets, potatoes, and alfalfa and other hay crops". In addition, some areas are used for pasture (Soil Conservation Service 1972:60). As Farmer et. al. shows (1974:31), over eighty percent of the land around the reservoir is in crop or pasture.

IV. LITERATURE AND RECORDS REVIEW METHODOLOGY

A. Study Methods

The cultural resources literature search and records review was conducted in consonance with definitions 3.01 through 3.06 of the Scope of Work (Appendix A) by qualified historians/architectural historians between November 10, 1980 and March 31, 1981. A list of the sources consulted is presented in Chapter IV, Section B, "Sources".

As part of the literature search, we reviewed town and county histories and compendium histories of the Red River Valley. We reviewed periodicals such as Minnesota History, The Plains Anthropologist, The Minnesota Archaeologist, North Dakota History, and North Dakota Historical Quarterly. We reviewed a variety of monographs on North Dakota prehistory, history, geology, geography, and botany as well as unpublished reports in the anthropology departments of the University of North Dakota and the University of Minnesota. We also checked archival holdings in both states and the library holdings at the Minnesota Historical Society, the University of Minnesota, and the University of North Dakota.

There was one resource not available to us for our literature search. As part of a move to a new building, the State Historical Society of North Dakota's library and bookstore were packed in boxes and in transit during our work. Though their resources were not available, we were able to talk with Kurt Schweigert, former North Dakota SHPO architectural historian, who stated that most of the Society's holdings are duplicated in the Chester Fritz Library of the University of North Dakota. We did review the holdings of the Chester Fritz Library.

The records review was conducted in the official depository of cultural resource information, the North Dakota SHPO.

The cutoff date for the literature search and records review was March 31, 1981.

B. Sources

Information on prehistoric and historic sites in the Study Area has been compiled as of March 31, 1981. Private and public sources which were searched, reviewed, and contacted in the course of data compilation:

North Dakota SHPO. The files listed below constitute the official site records of the state under the National Register program.

1) Master Site Location Card File--the basic SHPO inventory, lists all paleontological, prehistoric and historic sites known to be in the state as of our cutoff date of March 31, 1981. This file contained cards on two sites, 32 WA 400 and an unnumbered site whose location has been revised and is now numbered 32 WA

401 (see our site sheet for 32 WA 401 in Chapter V, "Pre-historic and Historic Site Inventory").

2) Architectural files--small file of architecturally significant sites in North Dakota maintained by a former SHPO staff member and permanently housed in the SHPO. No sites in the Study Area listed.

3) North Dakota State Historic Sites Registry administered through a state board. No sites in the Study Area listed.

4) Chief Archeologist, Mr. C.L. Dill--gave the study team a four hour interview on November 12, 1980 and answered a number of follow-up questions.

5) Regional Environmental Assessment Program Files--a literature search program, no longer extant, which issued a single report in 1978. This report is now permanently curated in the North Dakota SHPO. No sites in the Study Area.

6) National Register of Historic Places Nomination File--a file of those sites which have been nominated to the National Register by the North Dakota SHPO. No sites in the Study Area.

7) National Register Potential File--information on sites determined eligible to the National Register or in process of having their eligibility determined but not yet entered in the National Register. The file contained no mention of sites in the Study Area. Since neither the National Register Nomination File nor the National Register File contained any mention of the sites in the Study Area, we did not check the Federal Register.

8) Site Leads File--information about sites that are not considered significant enough for inclusion in the SHPO inventory. No sites in the Study Area were referred to in this material.

9) Site Forms File (for Verified Sites)--a background information file for non-National Register sites that have been field checked by a professional. Site forms for two sites, 32 WA 400 and 32 WA 401, were found in this file.

Neither the Master Site Location Card File nor the Site Forms File of the North Dakota SHPO contain any information on 32 WA 403.

Personal communication with professionals conversant with the cultural resources of the Study Area:

Staff, North Dakota SHPO

Christy Caine, May 6, 1981

Rhoda R. Gilman, November 8, 1980 and March 14, 1981

Harold Jellberg, May 23, 1981
Elden Johnson, November 8, 1980
Lawrence L. Loendorf, November 17, 1980 and June 5, 1981
Michael Michlovic, February 27, May 5, and May 9, 1981
Coleen Oihus, November 13, 1980
Kurt Schweigert, November 13, 1980
Jan Streiff, May 6, 1981
Office of the State Water Commissioner, Bismarck, North
Dakota (re: original plat maps showing roads and
trails)
North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, State Uni-
versity of North Dakota, Fargo
University of North Dakota, Grand Forks
1) North Dakota Room, Chester Fritz Library
2) North Dakota Geological Survey

V. FIELD METHODOLOGY AND SURVEY RESULTS

A. Field Methodology

The field work conducted in the Field Survey Area (Figure 4) was carried out in accordance with paragraph 3.05, "definitions", Scope of Work (Appendix A), i.e., "an intensive, on-the-ground survey and testing of an area" to determine:

- 1) the number and extent of the resources present;
- 2) the general nature of the sites;
- 3) recommendations for additional testing; and
- 4) time and cost estimates for Phase II (more intensive testing).

The archaeological survey was a reconnaissance level field investigation employing, visual, surface examination, and subsurface testing techniques as were determined necessary by the investigating archaeologist, as specified in paragraphs 5.12 through 5.17, Scope of Work (Appendix A). The field work was conducted the week of April 20, 1981 by a two-person crew using standard archaeological field equipment and a four-wheel drive vehicle.

The Field Survey Area under investigation was divided into eight subareas by quarter section (Figure 16) and that portion of the Field Survey Area which is in each subarea was surveyed. Small pieces of subareas 3, 5, and 6 extended into the quarter sections adjacent on the north. Surface visibility was excellent as the spring vegetational growth was not advanced.

Archaeological techniques and methods used for this pedestrian survey to identify and locate previously unknown cultural resources (prehistoric, protohistoric, and historic) were as follows:

1. Archaeological Potential

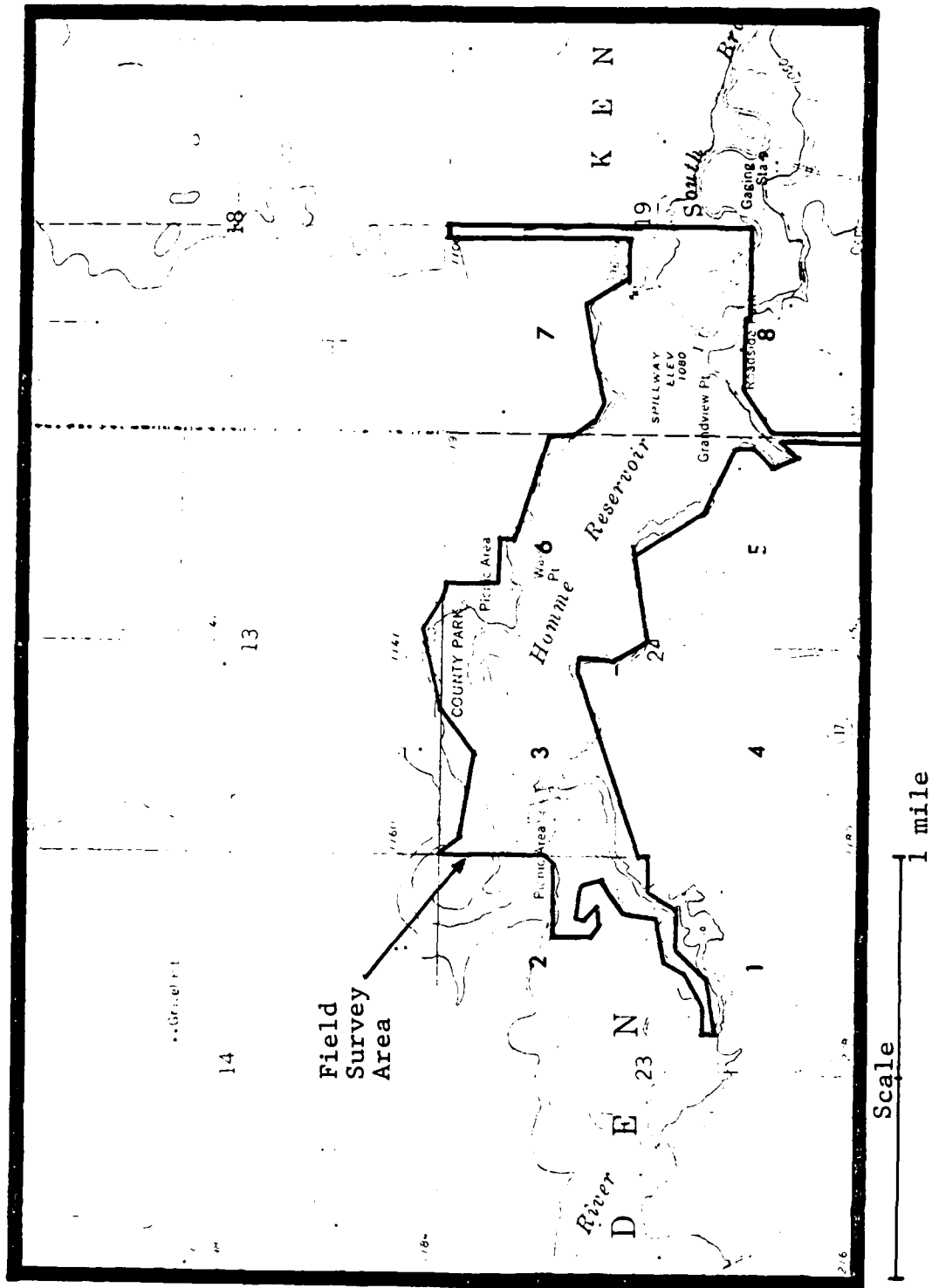
To prepare the investigators for actual field investigation, a list of criteria was prepared as a preliminary analysis of possible archaeological potential of each subarea and was undertaken prior to the field work. The investigators also examined available Corps of Engineers project maps and the Edinburg, North Dakota U.S.G.S. Quadrangle map. Please note that often areas which exhibited criteria for good potential site locations (i.e. stream junctions, islands, high flood plain terraces) during our pre-field review of the Field Survey Area were reduced to moderate to low potential during the in-field investigation because of other criteria listed and indications of destruction of these areas. Therefore the Project Director used these criteria as a foundation for presenting rationale for his testing program in each of the below listed subareas. Some of the criteria which were used in determining archaeological potential are listed below.

a. Hydrology

1. Examination of rivers, streams, and creeks which might contain water hole formation, possible permanent water sources;



Figure 16



Map Showing Study Area, Field Survey Area, and Numbered Subareas
From Edinburg, ND U.S.G.S. Quadrangle (1963, 7.5' Series)

Study Area

2. Examination of areas at the confluence of streams where water holes form upstream on the confluence stream with the highest velocity;
 3. Examination of the study area surroundings--flood plains, terraces, and meandering channels--to determine whether the valley could support horticultural/agricultural communities and their associated sites;
 4. Examination of the channel for size, elevation, condition, topographic, relation to other land forms and geological origin;
 5. Examination for steep gradients, rapids, or waterfalls and their possible associated cultural resources;
 6. Evidence of seasonal water level fluctuation and their effects.
- b. Physiographic, Vegetational, and Cultural Resources
1. Regional topography, glacial deposits and formation;
 2. Soil types (fertility and drainage) and water tables;
 3. Availability of raw lithic materials for utilization by prehistoric and historic peoples;
 4. Present vegetational cover;
 5. Past vegetational cover (employment of knowledge regarding paleo-environmental factors);
 6. Proximity to known or suspected cultural resources.
- c. Indications of Destruction of Strata Which Might Contain Cultural Data
1. Extensive and deep cultivation (recent);
 2. Heavily eroded areas (water and wind);
 3. Seasonal flooding and erosion;
 4. Water scoured areas;
 5. Historic buildings and ruins such as foundations;
 6. Roads, paths, and trails;
 7. Ditches, irrigation, tiling;

8. Stream/channel alteration;

9. Extensive dredging.

2. Surface Examination

Traditional pedestrian survey or surface collection were employed wherever adequately exposed surface areas or vertical stratigraphy existed. Erosional cuts, bare ground, shorelines and banks, cut faces and disturbed areas were carefully examined for the presence of cultural materials and/or archaeological features. This locational technique is adequate only in areas which exhibit the above characteristics.

Varying surface transect intervals were employed as dictated by the available exposed soils present on a tract-to-tract basis and as determined necessary by the investigating archaeologist. Intervals vary between fifteen to twenty meters under normal survey conditions. In areas of extremely high potential, closer intervals were employed. In areas with extensively disturbed soils or where physical obstacles were present, deviation from the above intervals was unavoidable. Visual examination alone was sufficient where there has been past soil disturbance. In areas with high potential for finding intact cultural resources, subsurface testing in the form of shovel tests and, if warranted, formal test excavations were implemented as described below.

3. Subsurface Testing

a. In area lacking exposed or disturbed soils, inventory data was collected through the use of shovel testing. These tests were designed to vary among fifteen, thirty, and fifty meter intervals.

b. Shovel testing is a technique which employs small excavation units approximately thirty-five to forty-five centimeters in diameter. These units are excavated to a depth sufficient to allow examination of the soils below the modern plow zone or surface humus layer or to sterile subsoil or one meter. Notations of the geologic materials content are noted. Following the notation of stratigraphy and careful examination of the contents (via $\frac{1}{4}$ " mesh screen), all shovel tests were immediately back-filled.

c. Formal test units are normally employed where shovel tests produced positive cultural resource results. They are generally more carefully excavated with precise documentation of artifact/feature provenience. Like the shovel testing, these units are excavated to a depth sufficient to allow examination of the soils below the modern plow zone or surface humus layer or to sterile soil or one meter. The geologic materials are noted. The contents are carefully examined (via $\frac{1}{4}$ " mesh screen). After excavation and screening by horizontal levels, all formal test units are immediately back-filled.

d. Hand soil probes were employed to detect strata which may contain cultural materials, to verify continuing soil stratigraphy or confirm disturbed soils, and to detect possible buried soil horizons which might contain soil bearing cultural materials.

B. Survey Results

The data from our field investigation are presented below by quarter section subareas (Figure 16). The survey method was a pedestrian reconnaissance investigation as described in the field methodology. Both subsurface shovel testing and soil probe determinations were used, as previously noted, in areas lacking obvious soil disturbances, in areas of exposed soils, or in high probability areas. The rationale for eliminating certain areas and the testing method are described below using the criteria stated in the field methodology. Selected photographs are included here to provide a visual example of the survey area. Photographs are on file with the St. Paul District Army Corps of Engineers. As no artifactual materials were recovered from the survey area, no laboratory analysis was necessary.

Subarea: 1

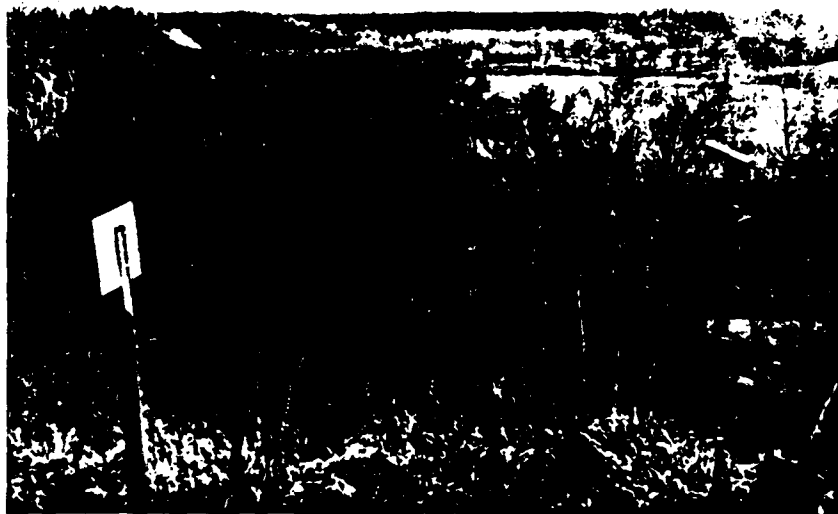
Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 23 T157N R56W

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Edinburg, North Dakota (1963, 7.5' Series)

Representative Photographs: Plate Nos. 1 & 2

The vegetation of the subarea includes boxelder, oak, birch, underbrush, grass, and marsh. The soils are sandy and/or clayey alluvial silt. The subarea includes primarily disturbed river banks with heavy erosion and bank washing.

The river banks were walked at fifteen meter intervals between surveyors paralleling the water's edge, where possible, to check the extensive erosional cuts. No shovel tests were conducted, however, soil probes were used to confirm river deposited/eroded bottomland. Some severe erosion was noted on the thirty foot vertical banks. The soil profile was 50 cm. of black sandy loam at the top of the banks, and 50-100 cm. of gray sandy clay to yellow gravelly clay. Most of the river banks are river deposited gray sand and clay. No artifactual material was found during the survey of Subarea No. 1. This area was felt to have low potential as it is heavily eroded due to stream channel cuts, road cuts, and recreational use. No further testing is warranted.



Photographic Plate No. 1: General view of Subarea 1 from top of bank on Corps property line, looking west. Note: very little upland area is Corps property.



Photographic Plate No. 2: General view showing the river and deeply eroded banks on the left. Redeposited stream carried soil shown on right of picture. H. Clyde Pedersen in center taking soil core to confirm continuous soil profiles which aided in the surface cut examinations of this area (195°).

Subarea: 2

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 23 T157N R56W

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Edinburg, North Dakota (1963, 7.5' Series)

Representative Photographs: Plate Nos. 3 & 22

The vegetation of the subarea includes boxelder, oak, birch, underbrush, grass, and marsh. The soils are sandy and/or clayey alluvial silt. The subarea is undisturbed except for south of the river at the top of the bank, which has been farmed. There are roads at the river's edge, and soil has been redeposited. There is a farmstead and roads north of the river.

This area was walked and soil probed along the river banks at fifteen meter intervals. Shovel testing was conducted at fifty meter intervals where possible because of exposed eroding cut banks, except for the top of the bank south of the river, where shovel testing was conducted at thirty meter intervals as this was a cultivated field exhibiting exposed soils which were also surface examined. The soil profile for Subarea No. 2 was 0-50 cm. black loam, 50-100 cm. gray sandy clay, and from 100 cm. and beyond yellow gravelly clay. No artifactual materials were found during the survey of Subarea No. 2, and no further testing is warranted.



Photographic Plate No. 3: General view of Subarea No. 2 showing former bridge crossing and roadway in the foreground and intermittent stream and farm road in background. Area heavily disturbed by water erosion and farming activities (300°).



Photographic Plate No. 4: Showing intermittent stream and farm road in background. Corps property is immediately adjacent to this wetland area (225°).

Subarea: 3

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 24 T157N R56W; extends into SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 13 T157N R56W

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Edinburg, North Dakota (1963, 7.5' Series)

Representative Photographs: Plate Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 21 & 23

The vegetation of the subarea includes boxelder, oak, birch, underbrush, and marsh. The soils are sandy and/or clayey alluvial silt. There is a picnic area and roads along the river. The banks are steep and contain redeposited soils in addition to some erosion.

The area south of the river was walked at fifteen meter intervals and shovel testing was conducted at fifty meter intervals. The soils contained gray sandy clay deposits. This area appears to be scoured due to high water flood conditions. It has been greatly disturbed by roads and picnic area construction. The area was surface collected along the road at S $\frac{1}{2}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$. The 1160' contour was also shovel tested. The area north of the river contains a road along the base of the hill which has been heavily bulldozed. The swamp areas could not be surveyed between elevations 1080' and 1090'.

The island in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 24 T157N R56W was surveyed. Shovel tests were taken across the island to a depth of one meter at fifteen meter intervals because of the good probability of island site locations. The subsoils showed a considerable difference in profile. The profile for the low ground was 0-30 cm. black sandy humus followed by 30-100 cm. sandy gray silty clay. The soil pro-

file for the high knob on the northeast side of the island was 0-10 cm. black sandy humus with some boulder sized rocks showing through the surface, followed by 10-100 cm. gravelly clay and rocks. The roadway along the north boundary between the banks and swampy area was surveyed. There has been much bulldozer activity conducted to clear the roadways. A great quantity of recent trash, beer cans, car bodies, general junk, and an old safe were found in this area. At one time the area was heavily eroded due to flood waters.

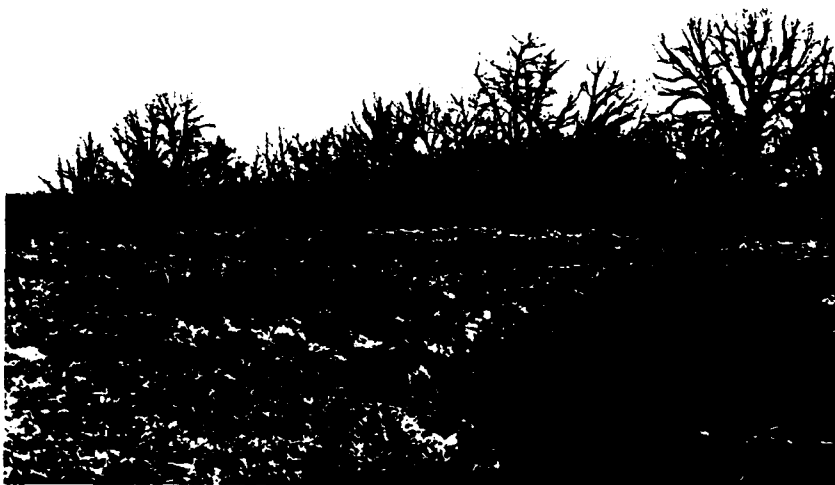
Flakes occurring from road building activity were found along the road cut in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 24 T157N R56W, generally at the 1160' elevation. Shovel tests along both sides of this roadway were conducted at fifteen meter intervals and proved to be negative. No diagnostic artifacts were found. All material was screened through $\frac{1}{2}$ " mesh. Approximately ninety percent of Sub-area No. 3 has been disturbed by road building and recreational use of this area and no further testing is warranted (see Photographic Plate No. 7).



Photographic Plate No. 4: General view of the top of the bank on an old farm field looking north; existing cultivated farm field road (225°).



Photographic Plate No. 5: General view of stream bank taken from road access which leads to the picnic area. Showing shovel testing along river banks in this upland area (240°).



Photographic Plate No. 6: General view of Corps boundary along the top of the steep banks. Truck in right of picture is on private property (45°).



Photographic Plate No. 7: Looking north along road cut to picnic area. Flakes were found on the right which has been totally bulldozed for road right-of-way (350°).



Photographic Plate No. 21: General view of eroding banks of island in this subarea. Note boat landing access in photograph at right. Shoreline erosional cuts along with shovel testing of the upland areas were negative (45°).



Photographic Plate No. 23: General view taken of road along north boundary showing the Corps boundary fence on the left and swampy area on the right. The majority of this area was surface examined along exposed bulldozer cuts from road construction. The swamp land was also only visually examined from the road bank (100°).

Subarea: 4

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 24 T157N R56W

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Edinburg, North Dakota (1963, 7.5' Series)

There is no Corps of Engineers-owned land in Subarea No. 4.

Subarea: 5

Legal Description: SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 24 T157N R56W; extends into NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 24 T157N R56W

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Edinburg, North Dakota (1963, 7.5' Series)

Representative Photographs: Plate Nos. 8, 9, 10 & 15

The vegetation of this subarea includes boxelder, oak, birch, underbrush, marsh and grass. The soils are sandy and/or clayey alluvial silts. There are steep banks with much historic trash and some erosion in this subarea.

Due to the narrowness and steep banks of the Corps property, the banks were walked at five meter intervals. Shovel testing was conducted at fifty meter intervals because of these extensively exposed steep banks. Continuous soil probes were taken, with the exception of those areas which were visible and contained eroding soils. The soils were gray sandy clay. The survey crew talked with Mr. Loftsgaard, the owner of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 24 T157N R56W, whose land adjoins the Corps property.

The survey crew checked to find site number 32 WA 403 (reported in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 24 T157N R56W by the University of North

Dakota Research Report No. 7, November 1974, page 34; that site 32 WA 403 is in a cultivated field. That location is presently cattleyard, outbuildings and farmstead) but could not locate it. Two new sites were found outside of the Corps property. 1) NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 24 T157N R56W - found one biface, granite and chert flakes and cracked rocks. Site is mostly in farm field, however, part of it is undisturbed. 2) Is in a small area on farm ground owned by Mr. Loftsgaard in the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 24 T157N R56W continuous to his land in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 24 T157N R56W. Chert and flake scatters were found, along with cracked granite. No diagnostic artifacts were found, and the area is mostly farm ground. No subsurface testing was conducted on either site because the survey crew did not have landowner permission. All artifacts and flakes were left in situ (Figure 16). No artifacts were collected, as both sites are not in the Scope of Work and are on private property.

At the present time, the Corps boundary is approximately halfway down the steep bank and a considerable distance from the two sites. Very little erosion has occurred there. If erosion begins to affect the elevation line at the 1130' contour, it is possible that the sites will begin to erode away.

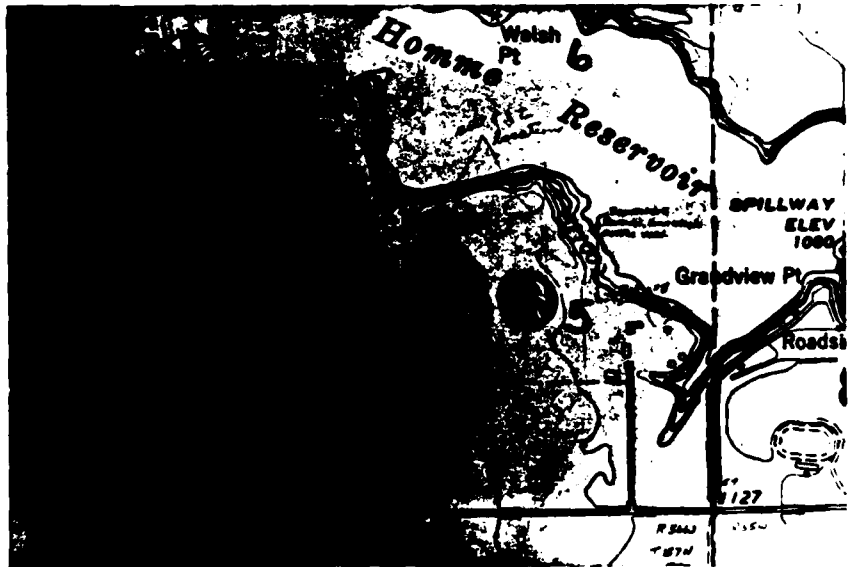
Site forms for both the reported site location of 32 WA 403 and the located new sites in this immediate area are located in Appendix E.



Photographic Plate No. 8: Showing a general view of the steep wooded banks typical of Subarea No. 5. The area also contains extensive amounts of historic trash (300°).



Photographic Plate No. 9: Showing a general view of black top road disturbance adjacent to the spillway area in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Subarea Area No. 5. Note the ditching on right and past transmission lines on left. AFS, Inc. field vehicle is seen on the far left foreground (0°).



Photographic Plate No. 10: Showing biface found outside Corps property - referred to in text as Site Number 1. This photograph was taken in the field.



Photographic Plate No. 15: General view of Site No. 1 in left mid-ground which was found outside of existing Corps property. This photograph was taken from 32 WA 400 which is located in Subarea Area No. 7.

Subarea: 6

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 24 T157N R56W; extends into SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 13 T157N R56W

U.S.G.S Quadrangle: Edinburg, North Dakota (1963, 7.5' Series)

Representative Photographs: Plate Nos. 19 & 20

The vegetation of this subarea includes boxelder, oak, birch, underbrush, marsh, and grassland on top of the bank in the picnic area. The soils are black sandy humus and tan sand. There are areas of severe erosion on the steep banks, though some banks are stable. The picnic area has bulldozed roads and a parking area.

The road cut in the picnic area yielded one flake and one burned bone fragment. No subsurface testing was done on the road way or boat landing area as this had all been disturbed down to subsoil by construction activity. Formal 50x50 cm. test pits were conducted at fifty meter intervals in only those areas having any appreciable topsoil on the level parking area at the top of the bank. Only one small unidentifiable bone was found in the excavation. No other artifacts were found. The soil profile was 0-50 cm. black sandy humus followed by 50-100 cm. tan sand. There was much recent trash and soil disturbances from recreational use of this area. No further testing is warranted because of the highly exposed and disturbed nature of this area and no cultural material having been located. The exposed soils provided an excellent examination for cultural resources but no additional materials were located.



Photographic Plate No. 19: Showing a general view of the picnic parking area. Note the presence of transmission lines in far left of picture and AFS, Inc. field vehicle to the left of road (225°).



Photographic Plate No. 20: Showing boat ramp area taken from the water's edge. Note the bulldozed road and AFS, Inc. field vehicle and boat (70°).

Subarea: 7

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 19 T157N R55W

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Edinburg, North Dakota (1963, 7.5' Series)

Representative Photographs: Plate Nos. 11, 12, 16, 17 & 18

The gaging station was walked at fifteen meter intervals. Soil probes were taken at thirty meter intervals. The soils were rocks, gravel, and clay. This area was apparently badly disturbed during the construction of the dam.

The banks were walked as was the top of the bank to 32 WA 400. Nothing was found in the Corps-owned property on the top of the bank. This area was probed and the soil profile was 0-30 cm. dark sandy loam, followed by 30-100 cm. light sandy silty clay. The farm field had been cultivated through the buried horizon, in which Loendorf's Phase II examination determined that was the only place cultural materials occurred. Only about five meters of this horizon, as measured from the farm field to the eroding steep bank, is still intact. In examining the buried horizon one deteriorating bone fragment and one small flake were found (see Photographic Plate No. 18).

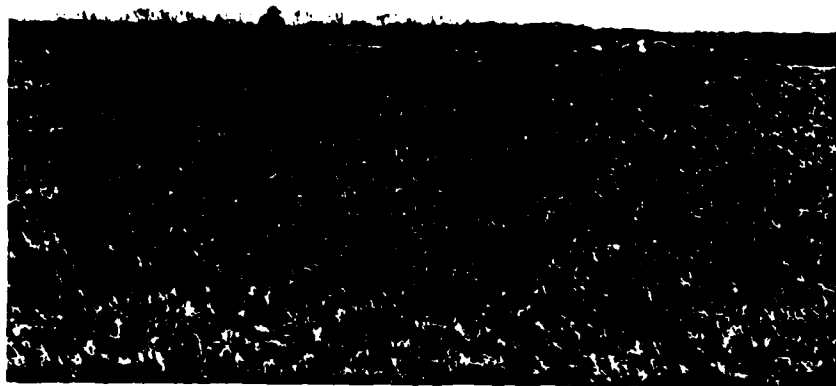
Shovel testing of this area was not practical, as wind-blown sand and silt covered the buried narrow cultural horizon to a depth of over one meter. Also, the eroding banks provided an excellent examination of the narrow cultural material bearing level.



Photographic Plate No. 11: General view of graded gravel road disturbance of access to gaging station. Note ditching in right, transmission lines and AFS, Inc. field vehicle with boat in left (0°).



Photographic Plate No. 12: General overview of gaging station.
Note graded gravel road with ditching, transmission lines
and mowed field (270°).



Photographic Plate No. 16: General view of site 32 WA 400 towards
the steep bank. Note the rock pile on right and H. C.
Pedersen examining the edge of the bluff (see Photographic
Plate No. 17).



Photographic Plate No. 17: General view of the vertical exposed banks typical of the edge of the bluff around site 32 WA 400. Note H. C. Pedersen surface collecting atop the bluff (310°). No cut bank profiles were drawn due to the hazardous nature of this location (personal communication: T. Pfutzenreuter - 04/27/81).



Photographic Plate No. 18: Field photograph showing bone and flake in situ revealing buried cultural horizon depth and condition of the badly eroding banks.

Photographic Plates Nos. 17 and 18 provide a view of the overall bank profile and the buried cultural horizon.

Subarea: 8

Legal Description: SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 19 T157N R55W

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Edinburg, North Dakota (1963, 7.5' Series)

Representative Photographs: Plate Nos. 13 & 14

The vegetation of the subarea included boxelder, oak, birch, underbrush, grass, marsh, and landscaping for the park by the dam. The soils are gray sandy clay, and rocks. This area has been badly disturbed by roadways, recreational use and dam construction.

The area below the dam was soil probed. The soil profile exhibited 0-50 cm. gray sandy silt, followed by 50-100 cm. gravelly clay. The roadways were walked and examined. The man-made diversion channel provided an excellent view of the soils across and below the dam area. The Grandview Point and Roadside Park on the south end of the dam has been heavily landscaped. This area was walked at fifteen meter interval transects. Due to the large amount of exposed soil in the garden area, subsurface testing was not warranted.

No artifactual material was found during the survey of Subarea No. 8, and no further testing is warranted.



Photographic Plate No. 13: Looking south/southeast at eroded area below spillway and dam along the man-made diversion channel.



Photographic Plate No. 14: Showing a general view of picnic area including playground equipment, concession stand and roadway to dam.

VI. PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY

The data presented below have been organized into standard-format site sheets. There are site sheets for the three known prehistoric sites identified in the literature search and records review. No new prehistoric sites in the Study Area were identified in this investigation.

No historic sites were identified in this investigation.

The sources used in compiling this site inventory include the official records of the North Dakota SHPO, the field survey data, and the sources consulted in the literature search. The site information cutoff date was March 31, 1981. The site sheets are presented in order of prehistoric site number.

Each site sheet presents the following data (where known) after proper site identification:

- 1) State Site Numbers
- 2) Quadrangle Map Reference
- 3) Legal Description
- 4) Verbal Description - describing the locale
- 5) Investigators/Years - recorder, excavator, and/or researcher
- 6) Reports/References - pertinent document(s) such as field notes, site reports, monographs, historic map references, articles, books, journals and memos specifically about the site or information relating to the site
- 7) Cultural Affiliation - the specific cultural period, focus or component in which a site was originally occupied or fabricated
- 8) Present Site Condition - whether the site physically exists and whether it is in a stable condition and/or protected
- 9) Site Description - a narrative of a length commensurate with the amount of available data regarding the site; its components; its surroundings; type; size; research methods and findings (note: some sites have been identified only and no additional information is given other than their existence)
- 10) Evaluation and Recommendations - an evaluation of the site with regard to previously conducted research; the amount of available information; the site's significance and its present condition; recommendations for future research and/or investigation and the need for preservation/protection with regard to development and/or construction plans.

- 11) Remarks - anything which is pertinent to the site but
has no specific categorical affiliation

Walsh County, North Dakota

HOMME RESERVOIR

REUNION SITE--32 WA 400

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Edinburg, ND (1963, 7.5' Series)

Legal Description: Center SW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 19 T157N R55W
(See letter from Lori Suchan to Robert
F. Post of July 24, 1980 in Appendix B.
Map of site: Figure 17.)

Verbal Description: North shore of Homme Reservoir

Investigators/Years: Alan Carmichael, 1974
Lawrence Loendorf, 1978
G. Joseph Hudak, 1981

Reports/References: Farmer et. al., 1974
Loendorf, 1978

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland, c. 1000-1400 A.D. (Farmer
et. al. 1974:31)

Present Site Condition: "Fair to poor" (Farmer et. al.
1974:34)
"Nearly destroyed by plowing"
(Loendorf 1978:3)

Site Size and Description:

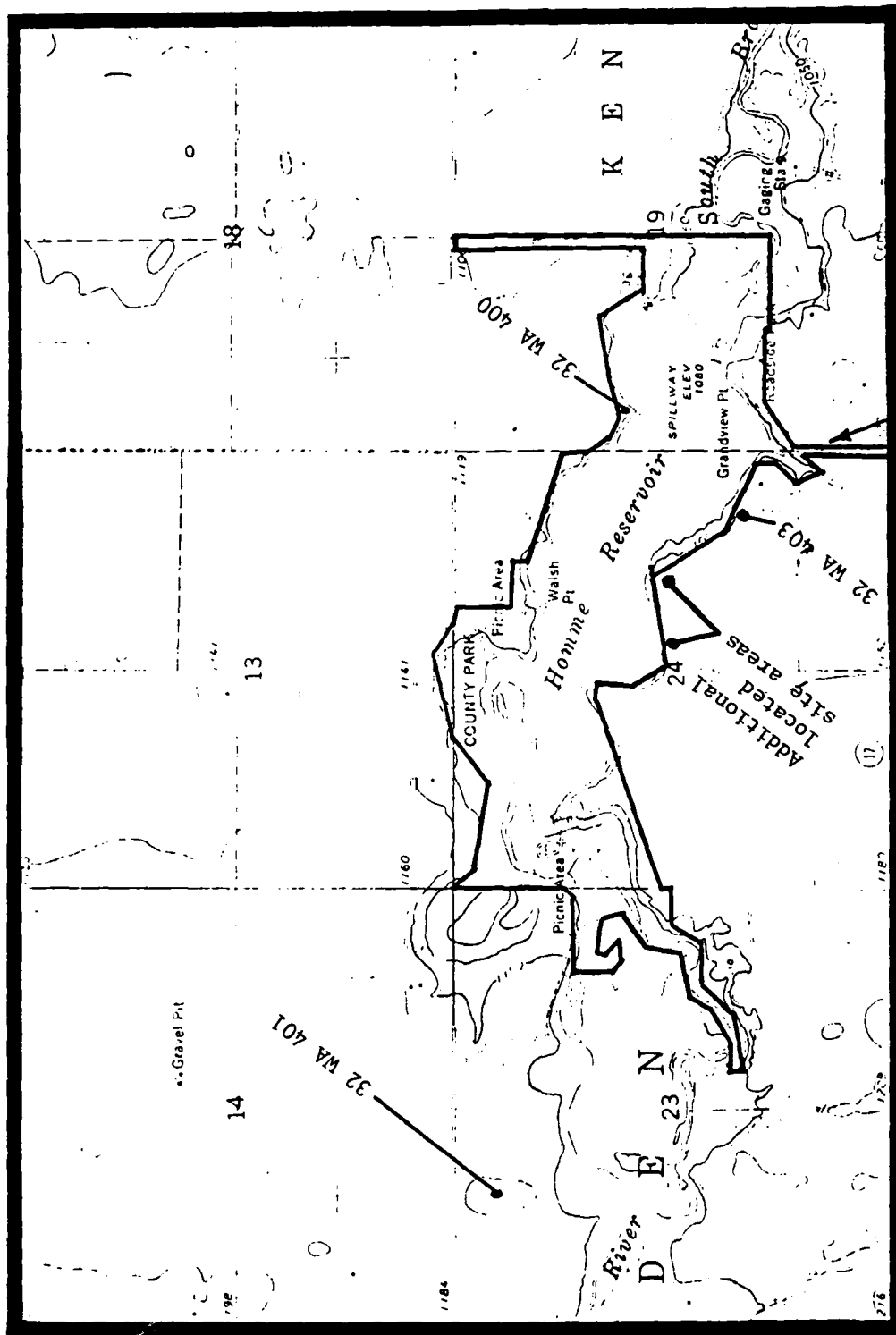
An area approximately eighteen meters by eighteen meters
on a point of land whose banks fall steeply to the reser-
voir (extensive erosion has taken place at this site)(1978).
Currently only about five meters of this horizon, as mea-
sured from the farm field to the eroding steep bank, is
still intact. Cultural material in this horizon are ex-
tremely sparse.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Concur with Loendorf (1978) that site should not be nomin-
ated to the National Register of Historic Places, as our
survey results are the same as his.



Figure 17



Study Area

Field Survey Area

Sites Identified in the Study Area
From Edinburg, ND U.S.G.S. Quadrangle (1963, 7.5' Series)

Scale
1 mile

Walsh County, North Dakota

HOMME RESERVOIR

HOMME DAM MOUND--32 WA 401

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Edinburg, ND (1963, 7.5' Series)

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 23 T157N R56W
This is the correct legal description
(Farmer et. al. 1974:40; Good 1981).
Cole (1968:7) and the North Dakota SHPO
inventory card describe the site as lo-
cated in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 14 T157N R56W.
Map of site: Figure 17.

Verbal Description: "In a plowed field on top of a bluff
30 meters above the north bank of the
South Branch of the Park River" (Farmer
et. al. 1974:40)

Investigators/Years: Richard P. Wheeler, 1948
Kenneth W. Cole, 1967
Alan Carmichael, 1974

Reports/References: Cole 1967
Farmer et. al. 1974
Wheeler 1948

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland, c. 500-900 A.D. (Farmer
et. al. 1974:41)

Present Site Condition: Affected by "continual cultivation"
(Farmer et. al. 1974:40)

Site Size and Description:
Combination burial mound and occupation site approximately
25 meters in diameter by one and one-half meters high.

Evaluation and Recommendations:
Outside our Field Survey Area. No further testing is war-
ranted and no mitigative measures are recommended as the
site is not on Corps of Engineers land.

HOMME RESERVOIR SITE--32 WA 403

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Edinburg, ND (1963, 7.5' Series)

Legal Description: NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 24 T157N R56W (Map of site: Figure 17.)

Verbal Description: "In a cultivated field which overlooks the south side of Homme Reservoir" (Farmer et. al. 1974:38)

Investigator/Year: Alan Carmichael, 1974

Reports/References: Farmer et. al., 1974

Cultural Affiliation: Woodland, c. 1000-1400 A.D.

Present Site Condition: Cattleyard, outbuildings and farmstead (see our field survey results for Subarea No. 5, in Chapter V., "Field Methodology and Survey Results.")

Site Size and Description:

Described by Farmer et. al. (1974:38) as an area containing scattered cultural material about fifty meters by twenty meters.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

Outside our Field Survey Area. No further testing is warranted and no mitigative measures are recommended as the site is not on Corps of Engineers land. Two new sites located in Appendix E are believed to be real location of 32 WA 403. Recommend that further field work be conducted to confirm these sites and clarify site records in regards to the legal descriptions of 32 WA 403.

Walsh County, North Dakota

HOMME RESERVOIR

NEW SITE AREAS (possibly correct location of 3? WA 403)

U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Edinburg, ND (1963, 7.5' Series)

Legal Description: NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 24 T157N R56W
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ to SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 24 T157N R56W

Verbal Description: Situated in a cultivated field which
overlooks the south side of Homme
Reservoir

Investigator/Year: G. Joseph Hudak, 1981

Reports/References: Archaeological Field Services, Inc.
1981 *Cultural Resources Investi-*
gation of Homme Reservoir,
Walsh County, North Dakota.
Unpublished report.

Cultural Affiliation: Appears to be Woodland, c. 1000-
1400 A.D.

Present Site Condition: Cultivated field.

Site Size and Description:

The size of these new site areas have not been determined.
The material observed consisted of chert, flake scatters,
cracked granite and one chert biface.

Evaluation and Recommendations:

The two sites were located outside of Corps-owned property
and were not in the Scope of Work, therefore, these sites
should be subjected to a reconnaissance survey and recon-
firmed for site number assignment. It is believed that
these areas are actually the correct location site num-
ber 32 WA 403.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

Our literature search and records review identified three prehistoric and no historic sites in the Study Area. Of the three prehistoric sites identified in this study, only one was in the Corps-owned Field Survey Area. The other two are on private land in the Study Area but were not in the Field Survey Area.

Our cultural resources field survey found no new prehistoric sites and no historic sites in the Field Survey Area.

The standing structures which our field survey crew found outside the Field Survey Area but in the Study Area in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ Section 24 T157N R56W are not part of a known historic site. They appear to have been built since 1974.

Our conclusions about the cultural resources of the Study Area are:

- 1) That no further work should be conducted at the prehistoric site on Corps-owned land, 32 WA 400.
- 2) That the prehistoric sites on private land in the Study Area are not under Corps of Engineers control and are apparently not endangered by Corps of Engineers activity.
- 3) That the literature search/records review revealed no known historic sites in the Study Area. There has, however, been no National Register survey of the historic resources of the Study Area.
- 4) That the field survey revealed no historic sites in the Field Survey Area.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

Our recommendations are:

- 1) Loendorf (1978:2-3) does not mention the National Register in his statement of purpose, and it is not clear that his investigation of 32 WA 400 meets the criteria for National Register determination of eligibility. We recommend that the North Dakota SHPO be contacted to determine whether the Loendorf investigation qualifies. Since the Loendorf investigation was "Phase II" in nature we presume that the recovered information would have been sufficient to determine National Registry eligibility, although this determination was not made by the SHPO as of the writing and review of this report. Our recommendations are to concur with Loendorf as to the non-eligibility of this site based upon our recent field Phase I examination.
- 2) Prehistoric sites 32 WA 401 and 32 WA 403 are on private land and are apparently not endangered by Corps of Engineers activities. We recommend no action in relation to these sites.
- 3) The historic resources of the Study Area are not endangered by Corps of Engineers activities. We recommend no action in relation to the historic resources of the Study Area.

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Appendix A

SCOPE OF WORK

SCOPE OF WORK
CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION
OF HOMME RESERVOIR
APPENDIX A

1.00 INTRODUCTION

1.01 The Contractor will undertake a cultural resources reconnaissance inventory of Corps-owned lands in and adjacent to Homme Dam and Reservoir in Walsh County, North Dakota.

1.02 This cultural resources inventory is in partial fulfillment of the obligations of the St. Paul District regarding cultural resources, as set forth in the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-665), the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190), Executive Order 11593 for the Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (13 May 1971, 36 F.R. 8921), the Archaeological Conservation Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-291), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 C.F.R. Part 800), the Department of the Interior's guidelines concerning cultural resources (36 C.F.R. Part 60), and Corps of Engineers Regulations (ER 1105-2-460) "Identification and Administration of Cultural Resources" (Federal Register, 3 April 1978).

1.03 The above mentioned laws establish the importance of Federal leadership, by the various responsible agencies, in locating and preserving cultural resources within project areas. Specific steps to comply with these laws, particularly as directed in P.L. 93-291 and E.O. 11593, are being taken by the Corps "...to assure that Federal plans and programs contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned sites, structures and objects of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance." A part of that responsibility is to locate, inventory, and nominate to the Secretary of the Interior all such sites in the project area that appear to qualify for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

1.04 The Executive Order further directs Federal agencies "...to assure that any federally owned property that might qualify for nomination is not inadvertently transferred, sold, demolished or substantially altered." In addition, the Corps is directed to administer its policies, plans and programs in such a way that federally and non-federally owned sites, structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance are preserved and maintained for the inspiration and benefit of the people.

1.05 This cultural resources investigation will serve several functions. The report will be a planning tool to aid the Corps in meeting its obligations to preserve and protect our cultural heritage. It will be a comprehensive, scholarly document that not only partially fulfills federally mandated legal requirements but also serves as a scientific reference for future professional studies. It will identify sites which may require additional investigations and which may have potential for public-use development. Thus, the report's content must be analytical in nature, not just descriptive.

2.00 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.01 Homme Dam, constructed in 1947 for the dual purpose of flood control and improvement of low water flows is located on the South Branch of the Park River in the central part of Walsh county, North Dakota. It is located approximately 4 river miles west of the city of Park River, North Dakota, and 62.1 river miles above the mouth of the Park River, a tributary of the Red River of the north.

2.02 Homme Dam is an earthfill structure having an overall length of about 865 feet and a maximum height of about 67 feet. At the maximum pool elevation of 1080 feet the reservoir has a shoreline of 4.1 miles and a surface area of 194 acres. At this level the reservoir is about 2,000 feet at the widest point and about 1.3 miles long. The capacity of the reservoir is determined mainly on the basis of the water supply requirements downstream from the dam.

3.00 DEFINITIONS

3.01 For the purpose of this study, the cultural resources investigation will include a literature and records review, and a Phase I on-the-ground reconnaissance level survey. Phase II testing will not be conducted at this time.

3.02 "Cultural resources" are defined to include any building, site, district, structure, object, data, or other material relating to the history, architecture, archaeology, or culture of an area.

3.03 "Literature search" is defined as an examination and review of written reports, books, articles, etc., published and unpublished, which are pertinent to the cultural resources investigation to be carried out for a particular project. The purpose of the literature search is to familiarize the Contractor with the cultural history of the study area and past investigations which have been carried out in the area, and to provide this information in a summarized form to the agency requesting the search. While the existing data could be extensive, the literature search should be as comprehensive as possible in providing a usable body of data for the purposes outlined above.

3.04 "Records review" is defined as the examination and review of records, files, etc., which are maintained by various local and State agencies. The purpose of the records review is to document the location of known sites which may exist within the project area, their condition, the extent of past work undertaken at the site, and any other information which may be relevant in assessing the significance of the site.

3.05 "Phase I cultural resources survey" is defined as an intensive, on-the-ground survey and testing of an area sufficient to determine the number and extent of the resources present and their relationship to project features. A Phase I cultural resources survey will result in data adequate to assess the general nature of the sites present; a recommendation for additional testing of those resources which, in the professional opinion of the Contractor may provide important cultural and scientific information; and detailed time and cost estimates for Phase II testing.

3.06 "Phase II testing" is defined as the intensive testing of those sites which may provide important cultural and scientific information. Phase II testing will result in data adequate to determine the eligibility of the resources for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, a plan for the satisfactory mitigation of eligible sites which will be directly or indirectly impacted, and detailed time and cost estimates for mitigation.

4.00 STUDY AREA

4.01 The literature search and records review conducted by the Contractor will be concerned with the prehistoric and historic resources of the Homme Dam and Reservoir area as outlined on the map to be provided.

4.02 The Contractor will conduct on-the-ground surveys on all Corps-owned land regardless of lease arrangements or development at Homme Reservoir as outlined on the map to be provided.

4.03 On-the-ground surveys will not be conducted in those areas currently under water due to lake levels or swamp. The limits of these areas are currently unknown and will be eliminated from the survey according to present field conditions.

5.00 PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

5.01 The Contractor will utilize a systematic, interdisciplinary approach in conducting the study. The Contractor will provide specialized knowledge and skills during the course of the study to include expertise in archaeology and other social and natural sciences as required. Personnel involved with the work under this contract must meet the minimum professional qualifications outlined in Appendix B.

5.02 The extent and character of the work to be accomplished by the Contractor will be subject to the general supervision, direction, control, and approval of the Contracting Officer.

5.03 Techniques and methodologies that the Contractor uses during the investigation shall be representative of the current state of knowledge for their respective disciplines.

5.04 The Contractor shall keep standard field records which shall include, but not be limited to, field notebooks, site survey forms, field maps, and photographs.

5.05 The tested areas will be returned as closely as practical to presurvey conditions by the Contractor.

5.06 The recommended professional treatment of recovered materials is curation and storage of the artifacts at an institution that can properly insure their preservation and that will make them available for research and public view. If such materials are not in Federal ownership, the consent of the owner must be obtained, in accordance with applicable law, concerning the disposition of the materials after completion of the report. The Contractor will be responsible for making curatorial arrangements for any collections which are obtained. Such arrangements must be coordinated with the appropriate officials of Minnesota and approved by the Contracting Officer.

5.07 When sites are not wholly contained within the Corps-owned land, the Contractor shall survey an area outside the right-of-way limits large enough to include the entire site within the survey area. This procedure shall be done in an effort to delineate site boundaries and to determine the degree to which the site will be impacted.

5.08 The Contractor shall provide all materials and equipment as may be necessary to expeditiously perform those services required of the study.

Literature Search

5.09 The Contractor will obtain information and data for the literature search and records review from, but not be limited to, the following sources:

a. Published and unpublished reports and documents such as books, journals, theses, dissertations, manuscripts, newspapers, W.P.A. reports, surveyors' maps and notes, early atlases, and missionary records.

b. Site files and other information held at the State Historical Society of North Dakota Libraries, Archives, and Archaeology Department; the State Archaeologist's Office; the University of North Dakota Department of Anthropology and libraries; and materials available from the Walsh County Historical Society and other local historical societies.

c. The Contractor will obtain from the State Historic Preservation Office information regarding any cultural resources in the project area that have been nominated or are being considered for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

d. Consultation with other professionals familiar with cultural resources in the area.

e. Consultations with amateur archaeologists and individuals concerned with local history in order to locate sites and to identify and define local interests and resources perceived to be locally significant.

5.10. A study and evaluation of previous archaeological and historical studies of the region, including the date, extent, and adequacy of the past work as it reflects on the interpretation of what has been done in the area should be undertaken and summarized in the report.

5.11 The literature search should include a listing of all sites (historic and prehistoric) identified during the course of the study and an evaluation of the impact upon them of the proposed project.

Phase I Survey

5.12 The on-the-ground examination will involve an intensive survey and shovel testing of the area in order to determine the total number and extent of cultural resources present. This includes standing structures as well as historical and prehistorical archaeological sites.

5.13 An attempt will be made to locate all resources previously recorded that are located in the project area as described in section 4.00 and to report their condition.

5.14 The survey shall include surface inspection in areas where surface visibility permits adequate recovery of cultural materials and subsurface testing where surface visibility is limited. Subsurface investigation will include test pits, or corings, where appropriate.

5.15 Due to the nature of the bank disturbance at the reservoir, cut bank profiles will be undertaken in those areas that have been disturbed due to erosion and bank slumping.

5.16 Special attention will be given to those sites located along the shorelines that are eroding. Recommendations will be made regarding their present condition and future considerations for preservation and protection.

5.17 The recommended grid or transect interval is 15 meters (50 feet). However, this interval may vary depending upon field conditions. If the recommended interval is not used, justification should be presented for selection of an alternate interval. All tests will be screened through 1/4-inch mesh.

6.00 GENERAL REPORT REQUIREMENTS

6.01 Upon completion of field work, the Contractor will submit to the Contracting Officer a brief report detailing the work accomplished. Upon completion of all field investigations and research, the Contractor shall prepare a technical report detailing the work done, the results, and the recommendations for testing and associated time and cost estimates for those resources found to have potential for the National Register. The Contractor shall also submit a popular report, written in layman's terms, suitable for release to the public. Normally, the length of the popular report shall not exceed ten typewritten pages.

6.02 The technical report shall include, but not be limited to, the following sections. These sections do not necessarily need to be discrete sections; however, they should be readily discernable to the reader.

a. Title page: The title page should provide the following information: the type of survey undertaken (reconnaissance, intensive); the cultural resources assessed (archaeological, historical, architectural); the project name and location (county and State); the date of the report; the Contractor's name; the contract number; the name of the author(s) and/or Principal Investigator; the signature of the Principal Investigator; and the agency for which the report is being prepared.

b. Administrative Summary: The summary will be a synopsis of the report, defining the project area and the level of the cultural resources investigation. It shall summarize the research objectives and problems, methods, numbers, and types of resources identified, the significant recommendations, and any unusual or innovative findings or techniques developed during the course of the investigation. Because this information will serve both as an administrative summary and as a portion of that information required by the Department of the Interior for its annual report to Congress (pursuant to Section 5.c. of the Reservoir Salvage Act as amended), the summary should be as detailed and succinct as possible. Normally, the summary will not exceed one typewritten page.

c. Table of Contents.

d. Introduction: This section should include the purpose of the report; a description of the project; the location of the project, including a map of the general area; and a project map (a list of USGS quadrangle maps which cover the project area should also be included); and the dates during which the field survey was conducted. The introduction shall also contain the name of the institution where recovered materials will be curated.

e. Environmental Setting: This section should contain a brief description of the environment of the study area, both present and past conditions, and it should be of a length commensurate with other sections of supporting type information.

f. Literature Search: This section should detail the sources used for the literature search and records review as well as a description of all information encountered. Bibliographic information should also be included at the end of the report.

g. Field Methods: This section should give an explicit statement of testing and survey methods and rationale. It should describe the areas which were surveyed (types of ground cover, degree of surface visibility, etc.), whether or not the survey resulted in the location of any cultural resources, the methods used to survey the area (pedestrian reconnaissance, subsurface test, etc.), the rationale for eliminating uninvestigated areas, the estimated size of the investigated sample and its relationship to the sample universe (e.g., 100 acres representing 15 percent percent of the project impact area), and the grid of transect interval used. Testing methods should include descriptions of test units (size, intervals, depth) and the rationale behind their placement.

h. Laboratory Methods: This section should explain in detail the laboratory methods employed and the rationale behind the method selected. This section should also contain references to accession numbers used for all collections, photographs, and field notes obtained during the study, and the location where they are permanently housed.

i. Summary of Regional Prehistory and History: This section should discuss the regional cultural developments in their spatial and chronological position.

j. Investigation Results: This section should describe the historical as well as the prehistoric and historic archaeological resources encountered in the literature search and survey, with each site discussed as a separate unit. The site description should include the size of the site, type of site (i.e., historic dwelling, prehistoric village, mound group, etc.); the cultural component(s) of the site (if discernable); and the general nature of the site as it existed at the time of the survey. An inventory of cultural material recovered from sites may be included in this section or added to the site survey forms. Accession numbers for collected cultural material should be included as a part of the inventory. Inventoried sites shall include a site number. Official site designations assigned by an appropriate State agency are preferred. However, if temporary site numbers will be used in either the draft or final reports, they shall be substantially different from the official site designations to avoid confusion or duplication of site numbers.

k. Recommendations: This section should discuss the direct and indirect impacts that the project will have on cultural resources. For those sites encountered, the Contractor shall make recommendations for the adequate assessments of those sites considered to have potential for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. This assessment will not proceed to the level described in paragraph 3.06. These recommendations should include a time and cost estimate. If it is the Contractor's assessment that no resources exist in the project areas, the methods of investigation and reasoning which support that conclusion will be presented. If certain areas are not accessible,

recommendations will be made for future consideration. If it is found that resources do exist in the area, the report will describe the information recovered, and where the resources were located, and will assess the extent and potential of the recovered information. Any evidence of cultural resources or materials which have been previously disturbed or destroyed will be presented and explained. Specific recommendations for the preservation and protection of any potentially significant sites located during the survey that are found to be eroding shall be included.

l. References: All references must follow American Antiquity format.

m. Appendix: This section should contain the Scope of Work and the resumes of the Principal Investigator and crew. State site forms shall also be included as an appendix.

n. All sites identified in the course of the study, including find spots and known sites, will be presented on State site forms as an appendix to the report. Data should also be provided about the present condition of the sites (disturbance by natural or manmade processes) and content of any collections from the sites. Known sites shall have their State site forms updated as necessary. All State site forms will be submitted to the State Archaeologist.

o. The location of all sites and other features discussed in the text will be shown on 8½ X 11 inch legibly photocopied USGS map sections and will be bound into the report. Project maps shall also be included as part of contract correspondence showing the relationship of sites to the project areas as well as areas surveyed. In addition, the project map will show those areas that have been eliminated from survey due to lake levels or swampy conditions. Maps should also show the type of survey method employed for each area surveyed (example, pedestrian walkover, shovel tests) and formal test pits, if applicable. All maps will be labeled with a description, a north arrow, a scale bar, township and range (on USGS maps only), and the map source (e.g., the USGS quad name or published source).

p. Failure to fulfill these report requirements will result in the rejection of the report by the Contracting Officer.

7.00 FORMAT SPECIFICATIONS

7.01 Text materials will be typed (single-spaced or space-and-a-half) on good quality bond paper, 8.5 inches by 11.0 inches, with a 1.5-inch binding margin on the left, 1-inch margins on the top and right, and a 1.5-inch margin at the bottom. The report will be printed on both sides of the paper.

7.02 Information will be presented in textual, tabular, and graphic forms, whichever are most appropriate, effective, or advantageous to communicate the necessary information.

7.03 All figures must be readily reproducible by standard xerographic equipment.

7.04 Negatives of all black and white photographs contained in the final report must be included so that copies for distribution can be made.

8.00 SUBMITTALS

8.01 The Contractor will submit reports according to the following schedules:

a. Brief Field Report: The original and one copy will be submitted upon completion of field work.

b. Draft Final Report: The original and six copies will be submitted 292 calendar days after contract award. The Contracting Officer will provide the Contractor with comments on this draft report.

c. Revised Final Report: The original and 15 copies will be submitted 30 days after receipt of all comments by the Contractor. This final report will include appropriate revisions in response to the Contracting Officer's comments.

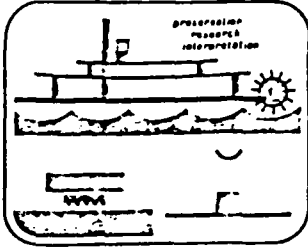
8.02 The Contractor shall not release any sketch, photograph, report, or other material of any nature obtained or prepared under this contract without specific written approval of the Contracting Officer prior to the acceptance of the final report by the Government.

9.00 METHOD OF PAYMENT

9.01 Requests for partial payment under this fixed price contract shall be made monthly on ENG Form 93. A 10-percent retained percentage will be withheld from each partial payment. Upon approval of the final reports by the Contracting Officer, final payment, including previously retained percentage, shall be made.

Appendix B

CORRESPONDENCE



State Historical Society

of north dakota

Robert F. Post
Chief, Environmental Resources Branch
Engineering Division
1135 U.S. Post Office and Custom House
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

July 24, 1980

Re: File Search, Homme Reservoir.

Dear Mr. Post,

Thank you for your letter of July 18, 1980, informing us of the overlook.

The correct legal location of Reunion Site 32WA400 is: center, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 19, T157, R55. The location of the site appears to be in the center of the SW of the NW, rather than the former description: NWSWNW.

If you have any questions regarding the information, please contact Mr. Walter L. Bailey (701)224-2672 at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Lori Suchan
Clerical Typist

LSL/1s

ND-A144 041

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF HOMME RESERVOIR

2/2

WALSH COUNTY NORTH DAKOTA(U) ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD

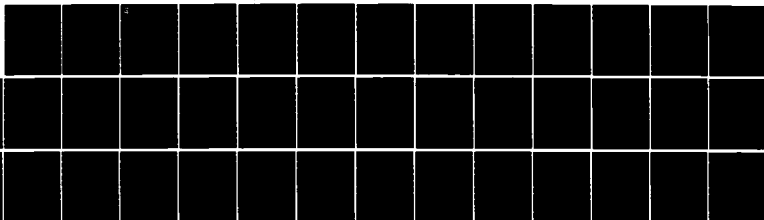
SERVICES INC STILLWATER MN G J HUDAK 28 OCT 81

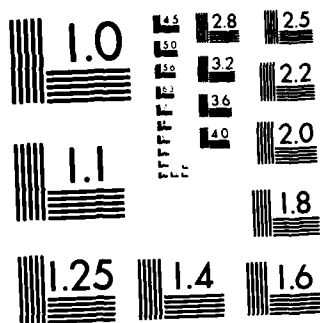
UNCLASSIFIED

DACN37-80-D-0045

F/G 5/6

ML





MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.

5406 PENN AVENUE SOUTH
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55419

June 5, 1981

(612) 929.4996

Professor Lawrence L. Loendorf
Department of Anthropology and Archaeology
University of North Dakota
Grand Forks, ND 58201

Re: A Cultural Resources of Investigation of Homme Reservoir, Walsh County, ND
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers St. Paul District Contract No. DACW-37-80-D-0045
Prime Contractor: Archaeological Field Services, Inc.
Subcontractor: Historical Research, Inc.

Dear Dr. Loendorf:

Historical Research, Inc., under subcontract to Archaeological Field Services, Inc., is conducting the cultural resources investigation referenced above. We are writing to request your assistance.

From our use of your reports on the Forest River and the Middle Branch of the Park River, it is apparent that you are conversant with the prehistory of the region of our study.

Could you be of assistance with information such as unrecorded sites, cultural affiliations of known sites in the region, and archaeological potential of the area around Homme? If so please write to us at the above address of call collect to the number above.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INC.



Joe D. Roberts, Ph.D.
Vice President

cc: File No. 1011C



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
ST PAUL DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS
1135 U S POST OFFICE & CUSTOM HOUSE
ST PAUL, MINNESOTA 55101

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

Dear Property Owner:

The St. Paul District, Corps of Engineers, currently is considering conducting an archaeological and historical survey of all Corps-owned lands at Homme Reservoir. These surveys are required by Federal law to insure that we do not disturb or destroy significant cultural resources.

Next summer, archaeologists from Archaeological Field Services, Inc., under contract with the St. Paul District, will be conducting archaeological and historical surveys at Homme Reservoir. So that these archaeologists may have access to all Corps-owned lands, we urge that you extend your cooperation to the archaeologists by allowing them complete access across your property if they request it.

The archaeologists will not specifically survey your property for cultural resources unless the archaeological site extends beyond the Corps-owned property line. In such cases, the archaeologists will contact you again for permission to work on your land. In all cases, every effort will be made to respect your land and other possessions.

In addition, local individuals who are more familiar with the area often bring many archaeological and historical sites to the attention of archaeologists. Should you have any information about prehistoric or historic resources in the area of Homme Reservoir, we would be very grateful if you would inform the archaeologists so that these sites can also be considered in any reservoir management plans.

We hope that you will join the Corps of Engineers in this important effort to preserve the cultural heritage of North Dakota. If you have any questions about the archaeological survey, please contact Ms. Terry Pfutzenreuter, Archaeologist, at the St. Paul District office ((612)725-7854).

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert F. Post", is written above the typed name.

ROBERT F. POST
Chief, Environmental Resources Branch
Engineering Division

Appendix C

PERSONNEL VITAE

VITA

G. Joseph Hudak, President
Archaeological Field Services, Inc.
421 South Main Street, Suite 421-F
Stillwater, Minnesota 55082
Telephone: (612) 439-6782

Education:

- 1971 B.A. Degree
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455
- 1974 M.A. Degree
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

Teaching Assistantships:

- 1970- University of Minnesota, under Dr. Elden Johnson
1971 (undergraduate)
- 1972- University of Nebraska, under Dr. Warren Caldwell
1973 (graduate)

Teaching Positions:

- 1973 The Pedersen Site (21-LN-2), taught University of Minnesota
Archaeological Field School.
- 1974 The Pedersen Site (21-LN-2), taught Macalester College and
Hamline University combined Field School.
- 1973- Taught internship students from Macalester College and Ham-
1975 line University, while employed at The Science Museum of
Minnesota.
- 1977 Taught Southwest State Field School at a salvage site near
Granite Falls, Minnesota (project done under the auspices
of the Minnesota Department of Transportation, The Science
Museum of Minnesota, and Southwest State University at Mar-
shall, Minnesota).

Professional Organizations:

Society for American Archaeology
Society of Professional Archaeologists
Plains Anthropological Association
American Anthropological Association
Council for Minnesota Archaeology
Minnesota Archaeological Society

Archaeological Field Experience:

- 1969 Prairie Island Village Site; University of Minnesota;
Field Crew Member.
- 1969 Gull Lake Mound and Village Site; University of Minnesota;
Field Assistant.
- 1970 Smith and McKinstry Mounds; University of Minnesota;
Field Teaching Assistant.
- 1970 Northeastern Minnesota Wild Rice Archaeological Survey and
Transect; University of Minnesota;
Survey Specialist.
- 1971 Southwestern Minnesota Archaeological Survey; University of
Minnesota;
Survey Specialist.
- 1971 Thompson and Nelson Village Sites; University of Minnesota
and University of Nebraska;
Field Assistant.
- 1972 Mille Lacs Lake & Kathio and Anderson Village Sites; State
Parks Archaeologist for the Department of Natural Resources.
- 1972 Big Stone State Park Archaeological Survey; University of
Minnesota;
Survey Specialist.
- 1972 Blue Mounds Archaeological Site; University of Minnesota;
Survey Specialist.
- 1973 The Pedersen Site; The Science Museum of Minnesota;
Field Director.
- 1974 The Pedersen Site; The Science Museum of Minnesota;
Field Director.
- 1974 Wild River Archaeological Survey; The Science Museum of
Minnesota;
Survey Director.

- 1974 South Zumbro Watershed District Archaeological Survey; The Science Museum of Minnesota; Survey Director.
- 1974 Lake Hanska Archaeological Survey; The Science Museum of Minnesota; Survey Director.
- 1975 Southern Minnesota Archaeological Survey and Transect; The Science Museum of Minnesota (William F. McKnight Foundation); Field Director.
- 1975 Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Winona Levee Flood Control Project Stage II; St. Paul District Corps of Engineers; The Science Museum of Minnesota; Project Director.
- 1975 Archaeological Survey of the 1975 Season Dredge Spoil Deposit Sites in Mississippi River Pools USAF-5; St. Paul District Corps of Engineers; The Science Museum of Minnesota; Field Director.
- 1975 Pike Island Survey; St. Paul District Corps of Engineers; The Science Museum of Minnesota; Project Director.
- 1976 The Mountain Lake Site; The Science Museum of Minnesota; Project Director.
- 1976 Wright County Salvage Excavation; The Science Museum of Minnesota; Project Director.
- 1977 Archaeological Survey of the Isanti County Rum River Bridge Project No. 30508; The Science Museum of Minnesota; Project Director.
- 1977 Archaeological Survey of the Talcott Lake County Park; The Science Museum of Minnesota; Project Director.
- 1977 Archaeological Survey and Salvage of Sites Near Granite Falls, Minnesota; Minnesota Department of Transportation; The Science Museum of Minnesota; Project Director.
- 1977 Archaeological Survey of Lands Adjacent to the Big Sandy Lake Reservoir; St. Paul District Corps of Engineers; The Science Museum of Minnesota; Project Director.

- 1978 Archaeological Survey of the Snake River Footbridge Crossing Site; Minnesota Department of Natural Resources; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.
Field Director.
- 1978 Archaeological Survey of Lands Adjacent to the Pine River Reservoir; University of Minnesota and St. Paul District Corps of Engineers; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Project Director.
- 1978 Archaeological Survey of the City of Brainerd; Water and Light Department, Mississippi River Powerline Crossing; Crow Wing County; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1978 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Subdivision No. 3672, Creekwood Estates, Coon Rapids, Anoka County, Minnesota; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1978 Archaeological Survey of Sunny Acres Estates, Anoka County; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1978 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Within Garvin Park, Lyon County, Minnesota; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1978 Archaeological Survey of the 90 Acre Dam Construction Site in the Sartell Wildlife Management Area on Little Rock Creek, Benton County, Minnesota; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1978 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Loon Lake Wildlife Refuge, Jackson County and the Fergus Falls Refuge, Ottertail County, Minnesota; U.S. Department of the Interior; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1978 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 10 Acres for the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facilities at Fountain, Fillmore County, Minnesota; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1978 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge Water Control Structures Planned for 1978-1979; Dikes, Ditches, and Borrow Pits, Sherburne County; U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.

- 1978 Archaeological Survey of a Portion of the Maka-Oicu County Park, Nobles County, Minnesota; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1978 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Earthen Dike and Water Control Structure in Blakesley Slough Waterfowl Production Area on the Pomme de Terre River, Grant County, Minnesota; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1978 Records Search of the Proposed Trunk Highways 610 and 169 Corridors, Anoka and Hennepin Counties, Minnesota; Bather, Ringrose, Wolsfeld, Jarvis and Gardner, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1978 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Department of Natural Resources' Trails at Washburn Lake, Spider Lake, and Fond du Lac, Cass and Carlton Counties, Minnesota; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1979 A Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Undertakings Within the Chippewa National Forest in Beltrami, Cass, and Itasca Counties, Minnesota; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1979 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Upland Disposal Area, Golf Course Improvement Areas, and Additional Real Estate Development Areas, Mille Lacs County, Minnesota; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1979 Cultural Resource Awareness Training Session on the Superior National Forest in Duluth, Minnesota; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1979 A Cultural Resources Records Check of the Rum River: Anoka, Isanti, Mille Lacs, and Sherburne Counties, Minnesota; Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1979 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Portion of the Benson Wetlands (Edwards Site), Stevens County, Minnesota; U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.

- 1979 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility at Echo, Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1979 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility at Lester Prairie, McLeod County, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Perch Lake Park, Martin County, Minnesota; The County of Martin, Minnesota; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1979 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Collection and Treatment System at Granada, Martin County, Minnesota; KBM, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Mechanical Wastewater Treatment Facility Site at Belle Plaine, Scott County, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1979 A Reconnaissance Survey of the Archaeologically Sensitive Zones Within the Proposed Mora Airport Expansion Project, Mora, Kanabec County, Minnesota; The City of Mora, Minnesota; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wet Bark Trail in the Memorial Hardwood Forest, Houston County, Minnesota; Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Proposed Development of the Fritz Loven Park in Lake Shore, Cass County, Minnesota; The City of Lake Shore, Minnesota; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility at Gaylord, Sibley County, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.

- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Trunk Highways 610 and 252 Corridors: Anoka and Hennepin Counties, Minnesota; Bather, Ringrose, Wolsfeld, Jarvis, Gardner, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Field Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Ash River Trail System, St. Louis County, Minnesota; Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Recreation; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Laddie Lake Park in Blaine, Anoka County, Minnesota; The City of Blaine, Minnesota; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 A Cultural Resources Records Check and Archaeological Investigation of the Minnesota River Valley Refuge Lands; U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 A Sample Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of BLM Island and Upland Holdings in the State of Minnesota; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Transmission Line #131 From Arrowhead to Gary, Duluth, St. Louis County, Minnesota; Minnesota Power and Light Company; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Ortonville Wastewater Treatment Facility, Big Stone County, Minnesota; Ellerbe Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Stabilization Pond (et. al.) for a Wastewater Treatment System at Battle Lake, Otter Tail County, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Site at Madison, Lac Qui Parle County, Minnesota; Bonestroo, Rosene, Anderlik & Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.

- 1979 A Cultural Resources Records Check and Archaeological Investigation of the Minnesota River Valley Refuge Lands; U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 Cultural Resources Studies of the Northern Border Pipeline Project; Literature/Records Search and Proposed Field Methodology Plan; Northern Plains Natural Gas Company; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge Pool #3 Facilities and Five (5) Building Construction Areas; U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Ponds at Blackduck, Beltrami County, Minnesota; KBM, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Pond at Belgrade, Stearns County, Minnesota; KBM, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Upper Minnesota River Subbasin, Southwestern Minnesota and Northeastern South Dakota; Department of the Army, St. Paul District Corps of Engineers; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Northern Border Pipeline for the Northern Plains Natural Gas Company - Minnesota/Iowa Sections - Phase I - Selected River/Stream Crossings, Preliminary Site Selection; Northern Plains Natural Gas Company; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Bass Lake Ridge, Hennepin County, Minnesota; Bather, Ringrose, Wolsfeld, Jarvis, Gardner, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Harrison Hills Project, Plymouth, Hennepin County, Minnesota; Hewitt Peterson & Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.

- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Mechanical Wastewater Treatment Facility Site at Spring Valley, Fillmore County, Minnesota; McGhie & Betts, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Development Area in Garvin Park, Lyon County, Minnesota; Lyon County Park Commissioners; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility Site at Albany, Stearns County, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Approximately 434 Acres of the UNIMIN Corporation's Proposed Silica Sand Mining and Processing Facility Located Near Kasota, LeSueur County, Minnesota; Bolton & Menk, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant Located at Chatfield, Fillmore County, Minnesota; McGhie & Betts, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant at Cyrus, Pope County, Minnesota; Bonestroo, Rosene, Anderlik & Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Foxborough Subdivision, Dakota County, Minnesota; Northland Mortgage Company; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of HTI Pipeline Nos. 101 & 102 Relocation at the West Fork of the Nodaway River (Crossing) in Adair County, Minnesota; Hydrocarbon Transportation, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment and Disposal System for the City of Donnelly, Stevens County, Minnesota; Toltz, King, Duvall, Anderson and Associates, Incorporated; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.

- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Plant at Appleton, Swift County, Minnesota; Kirkham, Michael & Associates; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Absorption Bed Site at the City of Avoca, Murray County, Minnesota; Toltz, King, Duvall, Anderson and Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility at Gaylord, Sibley County, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Stabilization Pond Site at Belgrade, Minnesota; KBM, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Ripple River Townhomes Site in Aitkin, Aitkin County, Minnesota; Orville E. Madsen & Sons, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of 3.9 Acres South of the Fish and Wildlife Service Waterfowl Area Six Miles East of Donnelly, Stevens County, Minnesota; U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Rice Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Aitkin County, Minnesota; U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Detroit Lakes Wetland Management District, Dahl Waterfowl Production Area, Clay County, Minnesota; U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed 8 Acre Wastewater Treatment Plant and One-Half Mile Forcemain at Iona, Murray County, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.

- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of French Lake Terrace, Champlin, Minnesota; Hakanson Anderson Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 A Cultural Resources Survey of 579 Acres in Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge, Sherburne County, Minnesota; U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Savanna Development, Located on Flowage Lake, Aitkin County, Minnesota; Heartland Development Consultants, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility at the City of Springfield, Brown County, Minnesota; Bonestroo, Rosene, Anderlik & Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Stabilization Pond Site at Steward, McLeod County, Minnesota; Comstock & Davis, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Two Proposed Wastewater Stabilization Pond Sites Outside of the City of Storden, Cottonwood County, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Three Acres on the Robinson Waterfowl Production Area, Near Howard Lake, Wright County, Minnesota; U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facilities for the City of Osakis, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks Urban Study and East Grand Forks Flood Control Project; Department of the Army, St. Paul District Corps of Engineers; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.

- 1980 Archaeological Survey of Proposed Railroad Relocation Sites In Doulgas County, Wisconsin, S.P. 6982-03 (I-35), Minn. Proj. I 035-6 (171), From Mesaba Avenue to 10th Avenue East, In Duluth, St. Louis County; State of Minnesota, Department of Transportation, in cooperation with Federal Highway Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Grain Alcohol Production Facility at Edgerton, Pipestone County, Minnesota; Agri-Fuels, Inc.; Wells Engineers, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1980 Cultural Resource Inventory of BLM-Administered Uplands and Islands in the State of Wisconsin, Contract No. YA-553-CTO-1021; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1981 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility Near Marble-Calumet, Itasca County, Minnesota; Robert R. Wallace & Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1981 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Eagle Lake East Project, City of Maple Grove, Minnesota; Hakanson Anderson Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1981 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Green Lake Sanitary Sewer & Water District, Kandiyohi County, Minnesota; Rieke Carroll Muller Associates, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1981 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Fairway Woods in Eden Prairie, Hennepin County, Minnesota; Bather, Ringrose, Wolsfeld, Jarvis, Gardner, Inc.; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1981 Cultural Resource Inventory of Lands In & Adjacent to the City of Rochester, Minnesota - Flood Control Project on the South Fork Zumbro River; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.

- 1981 Literature Search and Records Review of the Park River Subbasin, North Dakota; Grafton - Park River Flood Control Project; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1981 Cultural Resources Investigation of Corps-Owned Lands In & Adjacent to Homme Dam & Reservoir, Walsh County, North Dakota; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1981 Cultural Resources Investigation of the Shoreline of Orwell Reservoir in Otter Tail County, Minnesota; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1981 Southwest Minnesota Plateau in Coteau des Prairies Effigy (and other alignments) Field Survey; Minnesota Historical Society; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1981 Archaeological Deep Test of Selected River Crossings in South Dakota Section of Northern Border Pipeline Right-of-Way; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1981 Archaeological Survey of Three Recorded Prehistoric Sites in Northern Border Pipeline Right-of-Way, Hamilin, Coddington and Clark Counties, South Dakota; Northern Border Pipeline Company; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1981 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Five Building Sites in Polk County; U.S. Department of the Interior; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1981 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Verchota Boat Landing Parking Area, Winona County, Minnesota; U.S. Department of the Interior; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Principal Investigator.
- 1981 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility for the City of Fergus Falls, Otter Tail County, Minnesota; Bonestroo, Rosene, Anderlik and Associates; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.
Principal Investigator.

- 1981 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey - 115 kV Silver Bay to Taconite Harbor Line #128; Minnesota Power and Light; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1981 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility for the City of Brook Park, Pine County, Minnesota; Mateffy Engineering & Associates; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1981 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Fox Forest, Plymouth, Hennepin County, Minnesota; Centurion Company; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1981 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Northern Natural Gas Pipeline, Rum River, Anoka County, Minnesota; Northern Natural Gas Company; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.
- 1981 An Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Marshall Interconnect Project; Northern Natural Gas Company; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.; Principal Investigator.

Publications:

- 1972 "Boulder Outlines in Southwestern Minnesota", Plains Anthropologist, Volume 17, 58, pt. 1.
- 1975 "The First Pottery Makers of Southwestern Minnesota", The Explorer Magazine, Volume 17, Number 2.
- 1975 "An Early Woodland Pottery Vessel From Minnesota", joint publication with Elden Johnson, Scientific Publications of The Science Museum of Minnesota, New Series, Volume 3, Number 2.
- 1976 "Woodland Ceramics from the Pedersen Site", Scientific Publications of the Science Museum of Minnesota, New Series, Volume 3, Number 2.

Occupational References:

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Project Department
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702 Baker Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402

Joe D. Roberts, Vice President
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(612) 929-2921 (Home)

EDUCATION:

Ph.D., American Studies, University of Minnesota	1976
M.A., English, University of Oklahoma	1964
B.A., English, Central State University (Oklahoma)	1962

Dissertation: "An Economic and Geographic History of Cushing, Oklahoma from its Origins Through the Oil Boom Years 1912-1917"

TEACHING AND ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS:

Communications Instructor, Dakota County Vo-Tech, 1976-80

Coordinator, Prison Project, University Without Walls, University of Minnesota, 1973-75

Instructor, University of Minnesota Department of English, 1970-1973;
1965-68

Instructor, Department of English, Central College, Pella, IA, 1964-65

Instructor, Department of English, University of Oklahoma, 1962-64

PUBLICATIONS:

Script, "The Omnia Story" promotional film, 1978

The materials listed below were published as video cassettes with interactive programmed text. Each title represents a set of fourteen cassettes with texts for which I provided script and text.

Basic Machine Technology, Cambridge Book Company, 1978
Basic Engine Lathe, Cambridge Book Company, 1978
Oxyacetylene Welding, Cambridge Book Company, 1978
Electric Arc Welding, Cambridge Book Company, 1979
Advanced Welding, Cambridge Book Company, 1979
Intermediate Engine Lathe, Cambridge Book Company, 1979
Sportsmedicine, McGraw-Hill Publications, 1979
Advanced Machine Technology, Cambridge Book Company, 1980
Blueprint Reading, Omnia Corporation, 1980
The Band Saw, DoAll Corporation, 1980

"Machinist/Tool and Die Program" (slide show). Dakota County Vo-Tech, 1980

"Maintain Electric Motors" (slide show with programmed text). 916 Vo-Tech, White Bear Lake, MN, 1980

Joe D. Roberts (continued)

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

Minnesota Historical Society
National Trust for Historic Preservation
American Studies Association
Hennepin County Historical Society
American Association of State and Local History
American Institute of Historic Preservationists
Society for the History of Technology
Society of Industrial Archeologists
Council of Minnesota Archaeologists (Associate Member)
North Dakota Archaeological Society

RECENT REPORTS AND PROJECTS:

- 1976 Writer, social impact section of Minnesota's bid for the
 Solar Energy Research Institute
- 1977 Designer, leader of seminar series on the history of the
 Twin Cities for senior citizens, sponsored by the National Council
 on Aging and the National American Studies Faculty
- 1980 A Cultural Resources Literature Search and Records Review of the
 Upper Minnesota River Basin--Southwestern Minnesota and North-
 eastern South Dakota; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers St. Paul
 District Contract No. DAWC-79-C-0199; Archaeological Field Services,
 Inc. Joe Roberts, editor
- 1980 Master Plan for an Interpretive Exhibit, Hubert H. Humphrey
 Institute of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota; Jeffrey
 A. Hess, Historical Consultant. Joe Roberts, Audiovisual
 consultant
- 1980 Rewrite editor, These United States (Two Volumes) by Irwin Unger;
 for Little, Brown and Company, Boston
- 1980 A Research, Planning, Evaluation and Design Study Regarding the
 Renovation and Adaptive Reuse of the Northern States Power Company,
 Main Street Hydro-Electric Station, St. Anthony Falls; Riverfront
 Development Coordination Board, Minneapolis; A joint venture with
 Jeffrey A. Hess, Historical Consultant. Joe Roberts, Principal
 Investigator, History/Industrial Archeology Component
- 1980 Forthcoming: "Ten-Barrel Whodunit: The Red Fork Oil Boom of 1901,"
 Oklahoma Chronicles

Joe D. Roberts (continued)

- 1981 Class I and II Cultural Resource Inventory of BLM-Administered Islands and Uplands in the State of Wisconsin; Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lake States Office; A joint venture with Archaeological Field Services, Inc. Joe Roberts, historian
- 1981 Cultural Resource Investigation of the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks Urban Study and the East Grand Forks Flood Control Project; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District; Under subcontract to Archaeological Field Services, Inc., G. Joseph Hudak, Principal Investigator. Joe Roberts, historian
- 1981 Cultural Resources Literature Search and Records Review of Grafton, North Dakota Flood Control Project; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District; Under subcontract to Archaeological Field Services, Inc., G. Joseph Hudak, Principal Investigator. Joe Roberts, historian, author
- 1981 Walking Tour of Lake Harriet, for the Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center; Minneapolis: Portrait of a Lifestyle, National Endowment for the Humanities. Joe Roberts, editor
- 1981 A Cultural Resources Inventory of Lands in and adjacent to the city of Rochester, Minnesota. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District; under subcontract to Archaeological Field Services, Inc. G. Joseph Hudak, Principal Investigator. Joe Roberts, historian

Norene Davis Roberts, President
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EDUCATION:

Ph.D., American Studies, University of Minnesota 1978
Minor: historical geography, Minnesota history
M.A., American Studies, University of Minnesota 1972
Minor: art history, architectural history
B.A., cum laude, English, University of Massachusetts, Amherst 1968
Graduate work in English literature, Oxford University, G.B. 1968

Dissertation: "An Early Political and Administrative History of the
University of Minnesota, 1851-1884"

TEACHING, RESEARCH, AND ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS:

1968-75 Instructor and teaching assistant, English, American Studies,
Continuing Education, University of Minnesota

1976 Instructor, Minnesota History, Honors Program, College of
Liberal Arts, University of Minnesota

1975-77 Administrative and Research Fellow, Vice-President for
Academic Affairs, University of Minnesota

1977-78 Undergraduate Advisor, American Studies, University of Minnesota

OTHER EMPLOYMENT:

1978-79 Historian, surveyor, architectural historian, State Historic
Preservation Office, Minnesota Historical Society

1979 Freelance editor, Control Data Corporation Education Division

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS:

American Association of State and Local History
American Institute of Historic Preservationists
American Studies Association
Council of Minnesota Archaeologists (Associate Member)
Hennepin County Historical Society
Minnesota Historical Society
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Society for the History of Technology
Phi Kappa Phi
Women Historians of the Midwest
Society of Architectural Historians
North Dakota Archaeological Society

Norene Davis Roberts (Continued)

RECENT HISTORICAL REPORTS AND PROJECTS:

- 1978 Historical surveys of Cass and Crow Wing counties, Minnesota; for the National Register of Historic Places; Minnesota Historical Society, State Historic Preservation Office
- 1979 First draft, Historic Preservation for Minnesota Communities; Minnesota Historical Society and Minnesota State Planning Agency (1980)
- 1979 Researcher, writer, for Seward Neighborhood History Committee; and two articles in Seward Profile, September, 1979, on the history and development of Seward Neighborhood, Minneapolis
- 1979 National Register Evaluation, Historic Survey of the Cedar-Riverside Commercial Area, for Cedar-Riverside Project Area Committee, Minneapolis, Minnesota; HUD funded; Historical Research, Inc. and Lynne Spaeth
Principal Investigator
- 1979 Forthcoming: "King's Fairs and other Minneapolis Expositions," Hennepin County History, Hennepin County Historical Society, Minneapolis, Minnesota
- 1979 A Cultural Resource Records Check and Archaeological Investigation of the Minnesota River Valley Refuge Lands; U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Contract no. 14-14-003-79-0199; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Norene Roberts, Historian
- 1980 Feasibility study for a book-length history of the Blandin Foundation, Blandin Paper Company, and C.K. Blandin; Historical Research, Inc. and Lynne Spaeth for the Minnesota Historical Society
Norene Roberts, Historian and co-researcher
- 1980 A Cultural Resources Literature Search and Records Review of the Upper Minnesota River Basin-- Southwestern Minnesota and Northeastern South Dakota; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District; Contract no. DAWC-79-C-0199; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.
Norene Roberts, Historian
- 1980 Author, forthcoming issue of Roots on Minnesota women; Education Division, Minnesota Historical Society
- 1980 Master Plan for an Interpretive Exhibit, Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, University of Minnesota; Jeffrey A. Hess;
Norene Roberts, Research historian

Norene Davis Roberts (Continued)

- 1980 A Research, Planning, Evaluation and Design Study Regarding the Renovation and Adaptive Reuse of the Northern States Power Company, Main Street Hydro-Electric Station, St. Anthony Falls; A joint venture with Jeffrey A. Hess, Historical Consultant. Norene Davis Roberts, historian, History/Industrial Archeology Component
- 1980 "Historical Perspectives on People Connected with National Register Sites in Dakota County"; Dakota County Museum; a National Endowment for the Humanities Youth Project. Norene Davis Roberts, Consulting Humanist Scholar
- 1981 Class I and II Cultural Resource Inventory of BLM-Administered Islands and Uplands in the State of Wisconsin; Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lake States Office; A joint venture with Archaeological Field Services, Inc. Norene Davis Roberts, co-Principal Investigator, author
- 1981 Cultural Resource Investigation of the Grand Forks/East Grand Forks Urban Study and the East Grand Forks Flood Control Project; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District; Under subcontract to Archaeological Field Services, Inc., G. Joseph Hudak, Principal Investigator. Norene Davis Roberts, historian, author
- 1981 Cultural Resources Literature Search and Records Review of Grafton, North Dakota Flood Control Project; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District; Under subcontract to Archaeological Field Services, Inc. G. Joseph Hudak, Principal Investigator. Norene Roberts, historian
- 1981 Walking Tour of Lake Harriet, for the Minneapolis Public Library and Information Center; Minneapolis: Portrait of a Lifestyle, National Endowment for the Humanities. Norene Roberts, author
- 1981 A Cultural Resources Inventory of Lands in and adjacent to the city of Rochester, Minnesota. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Paul District; under subcontract to Archaeological Field Services, Inc. G. Joseph Hudak, Principal Investigator. Norene Roberts, historian/architectural historian, author

Norene Davis Roberts (Continued)

RECENT HISTORICAL LECTURES AND PAPERS:

- 1979 "Resort Development in Northern Minnesota," paper delivered
at the Annual Meeting of the Minnesota Historical Society 10/27
- 1979 "Minnesota Lumbering," lecture to the Minnesota History Work-
shop, Minnesota Historical Society 7/24
- 1979 "Franklin Steele: Entrepreneur and Suttler," slide/lecture at
Ft. Snelling, Minnesota Historical Society 7/19
- 1979 "Minnesota Architectural Development," slide/lecture at the
Annual Meeting of the Crow Wing County Historical Society
- 1979 "The Architecture of River Towns in Southeastern Minnesota,"
slide/lecture to the Annual Meeting of the Winona County Historical
Society 11/20
- 1979 Industrial archaeology and development of St. Anthony Falls,
tour for Folwell Jr. High School, Minneapolis, Mn 9/19
- 1979 Walking tour of historic buildings for "Minneapolis: Portrait
of a Life Style," National Endowment for the Humanities Learning
Library Program and the Minneapolis Public Library 9/15
- 1980 "William Watts Folwell," lecture to Folwell Jr. High School,
Minneapolis, Mn 2/20
- 1980 "Early Entrepreneurs in Minnesota"; Have Lunch with a Historian
Program, Educational Division, Minnesota Historical Society and
Ramsey County Historical Society 11/4

Norene Davis Roberts (Continued)

PROFESSIONAL REFERENCES:

Mr. G. Joseph Hudak, President
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421 South Main Street Suite 421 F
Stillwater, MN 55082
(612) 439-6782

Mr. Larry Johnson
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
125 Federal Building
Duluth, MN 55802
(218) 727-6692

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Cedar-Riverside Project Area Committee
2000 South Fifth Street
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(612) 338-6375

Mr. Richard Westby, Director
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VITA

H. Clyde Pedersen
601 Lawrence
Marshall, Minnesota 56258

Education

- 1949- University of Minnesota, Duluth. Science, Literature and
1951 Arts Major.
- 1951- University of Minnesota, Minneapolis. Business Adminis-
1953 tration Major.
- 1956 Blair Business College, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Gen-
eral Business Major.

Military Service

- 1953- U.S. Army; Rank: Corporal; Skill: Radio Telegraph Operator;
1955 Medals: National Defense, European Theatre; Discharge:
Honorable.

Employment Background

- 1957- Pedersen Insurance Agency. Owner.
1978
- 1957- Pedersen Real Estate Company. Owner.
1978
- 1957- Buffalo Ridge State Bank of Ruthton, Inc. Ruthton, Minne-
1978 sota 56170.
1957-58 Assistant Cashier
1958-59 Vice President
1959-78 President and Chairman of the Board
- 1978- Archaeological Field Services, Inc., 421 South Main Street,
Stillwater, Minnesota 55082. Consultant.

Archaeological Organizations

Plains Anthropologist Corporation
Minnesota Archaeological Society
Dakota Territory Archaeological Society

Archaeological Experience

Owner and Preservator of 21LN2 (The Pedersen Site)

Owner of Part of 21LN1

Curator of Surface Collection from 21LN2 and 21LN1

Donor to Science Museum of Minnesota of excavated artifacts from 21LN2

- 1973 Pedersen Site (21LN2) University of Minnesota Archaeological Field School;
Crew Member.
- 1974 Pedersen Site (21LN2) Macalester College-Hamline University Archaeological Field School;
Crew Member.
- 1975 Pedersen Site (21LN2) Science Museum of Minnesota;
Crew Member.
- 1975 Archaeological Survey of 21LN1, Science Museum of Minnesota;
Crew Member.
- 1976 The Mountain Lake Site, Science Museum of Minnesota;
Crew Member.
- 1977 Archaeological Survey and Salvage of Sites Near Granite Falls, Yellow Medicine County, Minnesota; Minnesota Department of Transportation; The Science Museum of Minnesota;
Crew Member.
- 1978 Archaeological Survey of Lands Adjacent to the Pine River Reservoir; University of Minnesota and St. Paul District Corps of Engineers; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Consultant-Crew Member.
- 1978 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey Within Garvin Park, Lyon County, Minnesota; Lyon County Commissioners; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Consultant-Crew Member.
- 1978 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Fergus Falls Refuge, Otter Tail County, Minnesota; U.S. Department of the Interior; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Consultant-Crew Member.
- 1978 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Loon Lake Wildlife Refuge, Jackson County, Minnesota; U.S. Department of the Interior; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Consultant-Crew Member.

- 1978 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge Water Control Structures Planned for 1978-1979, Sherburne County; U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Consultant-Crew Member.
- 1978 Archaeological Survey of a Portion of the Maka-Oicu County Park, Nobles County, Minnesota; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Consultant-Crew Member.
- 1978 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Lake Shaokaton Area, Lincoln County, Minnesota; Independent Investigation; Recorded sites 21LN14 and 21LN15.
- 1978 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Lincoln County Park on Lake Benton, Lincoln County, Minnesota; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Consultant-Crew Member.
- 1979 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Perch Lake Park, Martin County, Minnesota; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Consultant-Crew Member.
- 1979 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Collection and Treatment System at Granada, Martin County, Minnesota; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Consultant-Crew Member.
- 1979 A Sample Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of BLM Island and Upland Holdings in the State of Minnesota; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Consultant, Crew Member.
- 1980 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Northern Border Pipeline for the Northern Plains Natural Gas Company - Minnesota/Iowa Sections; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Consultant-Crew Member.
- 1980 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Development Area in Garvin Park, Lyon County, Minnesota; Lyon County Park Commissioners; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Consultant-Crew Member.
- 1980 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Absorption Bed Site at the City of Avoca, Murray County, Minnesota; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Consultant-Crew Member.

- 1980 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed 8 Acre Wastewater Treatment Plant and One-Half Mile Forcemain at Iona, Murray County, Minnesota; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Consultant-Crew Member.
- 1980 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of a Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility at the City of Springfield, Brown County, Minnesota; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Consultant-Crew Member.
- 1981 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Homme Reservoir at Park River, Walsh County, North Dakota; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Consultant-Crew Member.
- 1981 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Proposed Sites for Wastewater Treatment Facility on Green Lake, Kandiyohi County, Minnesota; Green Lake Development Corporation; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Consultant-Crew Member.
- 1981 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of Orwell Reservoir at Fergus Falls, Otter Tail County, Minnesota; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Consultant-Crew Member.
- 1981 Archaeological Deep Test of Selected River Crossings in South Dakota Section of Northern Border Pipeline Right-of-Way; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Consultant-Crew Member.
- 1981 Archaeological Survey of Three Recorded Prehistoric Sites in Northern Border Pipeline Right-of-Way, Hamlin, Coddington and Clark Counties, South Dakota; Northern Border Pipeline Company; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Consultant-Crew Member.
- 1981 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility for the City of Fergus Falls, Otter Tail County, Minnesota; Bonestroo, Rosene, Anderlik & Associates; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Consultant-Crew Member.
- 1981 Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey of the Proposed Marshall Interconnect Project; Northern Natural Gas Company; Archaeological Field Services, Inc.;
Consultant-Crew Member.

Publications

1976 "Art is Not New in Southwest Minnesota", Voices - April.

Certificate of Merit

1975 Science Museum of Minnesota; Named "Exofficio Professor of Archaeology" for services rendered.

Appendix D

NORTH DAKOTA SITE FORMS

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

RIVER BASIN SURVEY

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

RESERVOIR Homme Reservoir SITE NO. 32WA400 "Reunion Site"STATE North Dakota COUNTY Walsh

STATE

COUNTY

RESERVOIR

SITE NO.

1. MAP REFERENCE USGS Edinburg Quad. 2. TYPE OF SITE Occupation
3. CULTURAL AFFILIATION Unknown
4. LOCATION _____

NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 19 T. 157N R. 56W
5. OWNER AND ADDRESS Unknown
6. PREVIOUS OWNERS Unknown
7. TENANT Unknown
8. INFORMANTS None
9. PREVIOUS DESIGNATIONS FOR SITE None
10. SITE DESCRIPTION Site is located on a bluff overlooking reservoir. Site is
protected by cliffs on three sides. There is a good view in all directions.
11. POSITION OF SITE AND SURROUNDINGS Close to a farm in a plowed field on the north
shore overlooking spillway.
12. AREA OF OCCUPATION Lithic detritus thinly scattered over an area 50 yds. X 50 yds.
13. DEPTH AND CHARACTER OF FILL Sandy loam
14. PRESENT CONDITION Fair to poor
15. PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS None (site is located in a plowed field)
16. MATERIAL COLLECTED Flakes and chips of quartzite, agate and chert - Artifacts in-
clude two end scrapers of brown chalcedony (K.R.F.), one biface tip
(quartzite), one side scraper (quartzite) and one hammerstone (quartzite).
17. MATERIAL OBSERVED Small amount of scattered animal bone of unidentifiable species.
18. MATERIAL REPORTED AND OWNER None
19. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK None
20. PHOTOGRAPH NOS. None
21. MAPS OF SITE _____

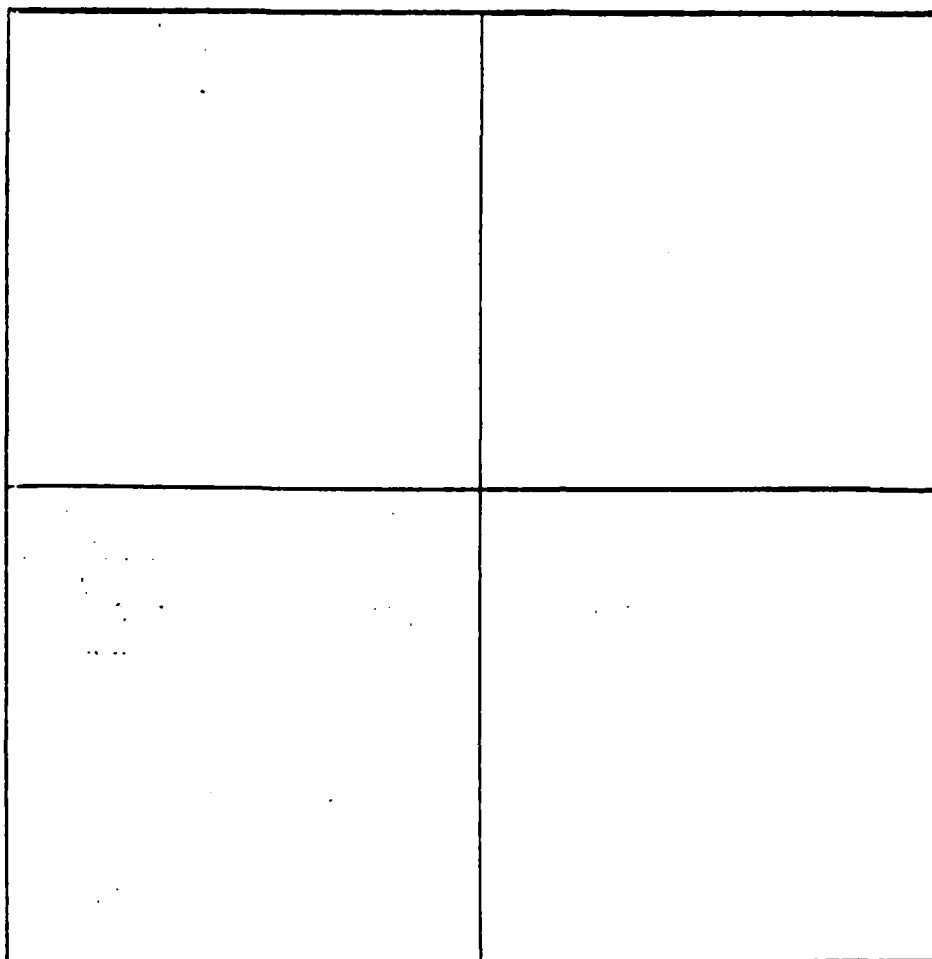
RECORDED BY Good-Dahlberg-Fickensher-Tibesar

DATE

5/30/74

SITE No. 32WA400 MAPPED BY Tibesar DATE 5/30/74

N



SCALE

WHEN ENTIRE SQUARE REPRESENTS A SECTION, 1" = 1000'

22. APPROACH TO SITE:

From the south side roadside park proceed across the spillway past the gaging station. From there the site is one-fourth of a mile west along shoreline or lake perimeter.

23. REMARKS:

Site is on a gently rolling area overlooking what is presently the Homme Reservoir. Good location to water, game and wood. Site provided protection with nearly vertical cliffs on three sides.

University of North Dakota
Archaeological Survey

720 call

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

RESERVOIR Homme Reservoir SITE No. 32WA401 "Homme Dam Mound"
STATE North Dakota COUNTY Walsh

STATE

COUNTY

RESERVOIR

SITE No.

1. MAP REFERENCE USGS Edinburg Quad 2. TYPE OF SITE Burial Mound & Occupation
3. CULTURAL AFFILIATION Unknown
4. LOCATION _____

NW $\frac{1}{4}$, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ SEC. 23 T. 157N R. 56W

5. OWNER AND ADDRESS Unknown
6. PREVIOUS OWNERS Unknown
7. TENANT Unknown
8. INFORMANTS Ken Cole

9. PREVIOUS DESIGNATIONS FOR SITE Cole's report: "Miscellaneous Sites in Eastern N.D."

10. SITE DESCRIPTION The mound is located in a plowed field overlooking the South Branch
Park River to the south. The area is flat to slightly rolling hills. The
dimensions of the mound are roughly 75 ft. in diameter X 5 ft. high.

11. POSITION OF SITE AND SURROUNDINGS The position within the plowed field increases the
dimensions of the site and mound yearly. A large bottom area of the S. Park
River is just below the bluffs that the mound rests on and just west of Homme Dam.

12. AREA OF OCCUPATION Mound dimensions are 75 ft. X 5 ft. while contained in an occupa-
tion area of 100 yd. X 100 yds.

13. DEPTH AND CHARACTER OF FILL Dark loam

14. PRESENT CONDITION Fair to good with scattered chips & flakes, fire-cracked rocks,
and animal bone.

15. PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS None (plowed field)

16. MATERIAL COLLECTED Flakes & chips of quartzite, chert, brown chalcedony (KRF), ani-
mal bone, 1 point of brown chalcedony, 2 end scrapers of brown chalcedony &
one chopper of quartzite.

17. MATERIAL OBSERVED Scattered animal bone.

18. MATERIAL REPORTED AND OWNER None

19. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK Excavation and mapping

20. PHOTOGRAPH NOS. 2 colored photos

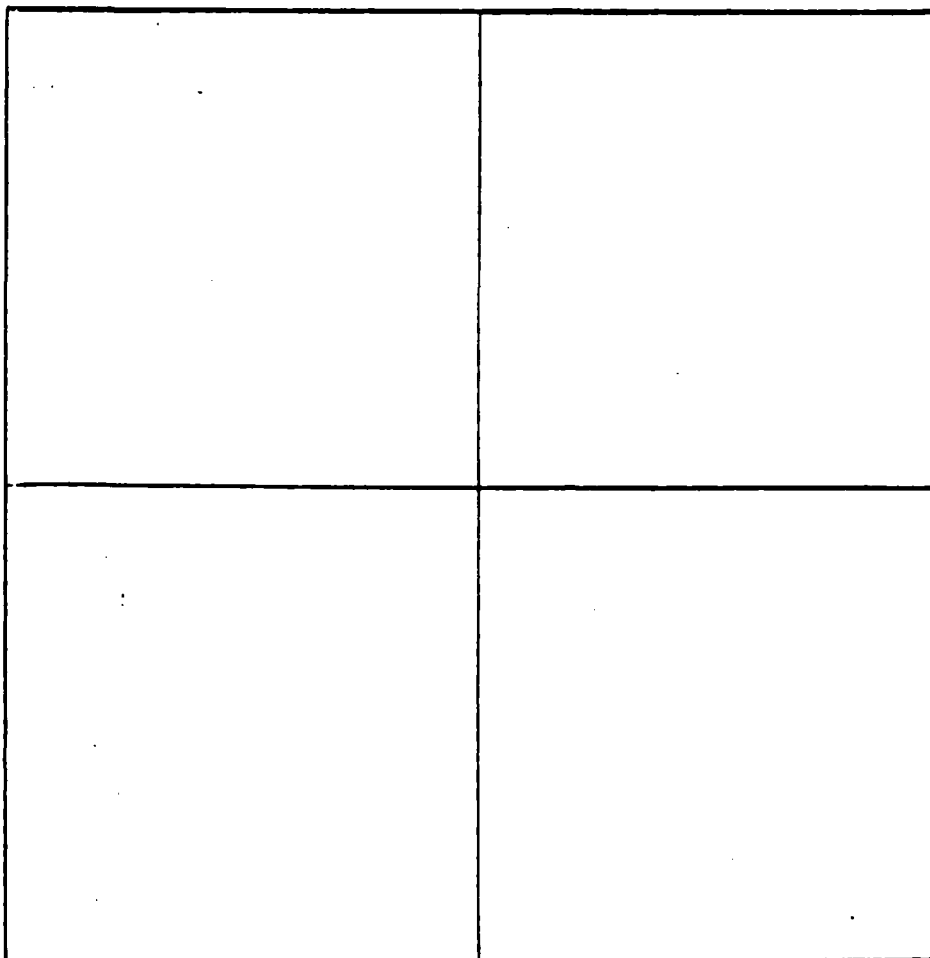
21. MAPS OF SITE _____

RECORDED BY Good - Dahlberg

DATE 6/3/74

SITE NO. 32WA401 MAPPED BY Good DATE 6/3/74

N



SCALE _____

WHEN ENTIRE SQUARE REPRESENTS A SECTION, 1" = 1000'

22. APPROACH TO SITE: Proceed west out of Park River, N.D. for four (4) miles on highway #17 and take unpaved road to the right and proceed another mile (1). You cross S. Park River and take a right, proceed east on this road for one-third mile and site and mound is on right side of road in plowed field near river boundary.

23. REMARKS: Mound is in a plowed field - the area around the mound is an occupation area with lithic detritus, fire-cracked rock, fragmentary bone scattered over an area of $\frac{1}{4}$ mile X $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. No way to tell if the mound is associated with the site. Projectile point appears to be a "Besant type".

Appendix E

SITE FORMS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
NORTH DAKOTA

RESERVOIR Honne SITE No. 32 WA 403
STATE North Dakota COUNTY Walsh

1. MAP REFERENCE USGS Edinburg Quadrangle 2. TYPE OF SITE Habitation
3. CULTURAL AFFILIATION Woodland c. 1000-1400 A.D.
4. LOCATION See University of North Dakota Research Report No. 7, 1974
NE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 24 T. 157N R. 56W
5. OWNER AND ADDRESS Unknown
6. PREVIOUS OWNERS Unknown
7. TENANT Unknown
8. INFORMANTS Unknown
9. PREVIOUS DESIGNATIONS FOR SITE _____
10. SITE DESCRIPTION Described by Farmer et. al. (1974:38) as an area containing scattered cultural material about 50 meters by 20 meters.
11. POSITION OF SITE AND SURROUNDINGS See University of North Dakota Research Report No. 7
12. AREA OF OCCUPATION 50 meters x 20 meters
13. DEPTH AND CHARACTER OF FILL N/A
14. PRESENT CONDITION cattle yard, outbuildings and farmstead (see AFS, Inc. field survey results for subarea 5 Chapter V. "Field Methodology and Survey Results".)
15. PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS None
16. MATERIAL COLLECTED None
17. MATERIAL OBSERVED See University of North Dakota Research Report No. 7.
18. MATERIAL REPORTED AND OWNER N/A
19. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK Outside of AFS, Inc. field survey area. No further testing is warranted and no mitigative measures are recommended as the site is thoroughly disturbed and not on Corps-owned land.
20. PHOTOGRAPH NOS. N/A
21. MAPS OF SITE See University of North Dakota Research Report No. 7, 1974; Figure 18 p. 39
Recorded by University of North Dakota Date November 1974

STATE North Dakota

COUNTY Walsh

RESERVOIR Honne

SITE No. 32 WA 403

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM
NORTH DAKOTA

- RESERVOIR Homme SITE NO. New Site Areas (Possibly correct location of 32 WA 403)
STATE North Dakota COUNTY Walsh
1. MAP REFERENCE USGS Edinburg Quadrangle 2. TYPE OF SITE Habitation
3. CULTURAL AFFILIATION Probably Woodland but unconfirmed.
4. LOCATION _____
NW 1/4 NW 1/4 SE 1/4 and NE 1/4 to SE 1/4 Sec. 24 T. 157N R. 56W
5. OWNER AND ADDRESS Mr. Loftsgaard, Homme, North Dakota
6. PREVIOUS OWNERS N/A
7. TENANT N/A
8. INFORMANTS N/A
9. PREVIOUS DESIGNATIONS FOR SITE Possibly 32 WA 403
10. SITE DESCRIPTION cultivated farm field

11. POSITION OF SITE AND SURROUNDINGS High bluff overlooking Homme Reservoir.

12. AREA OF OCCUPATION N/A
13. DEPTH AND CHARACTER OF FILL N/A

14. PRESENT CONDITION farm field -- See AFS, Inc. Report (DACW37-80-D-0045) pp. 46-47.

15. PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS None

16. MATERIAL COLLECTED None

17. MATERIAL OBSERVED chert, flake scatters, cracked granite and one chert biface
18. MATERIAL REPORTED AND OWNED None

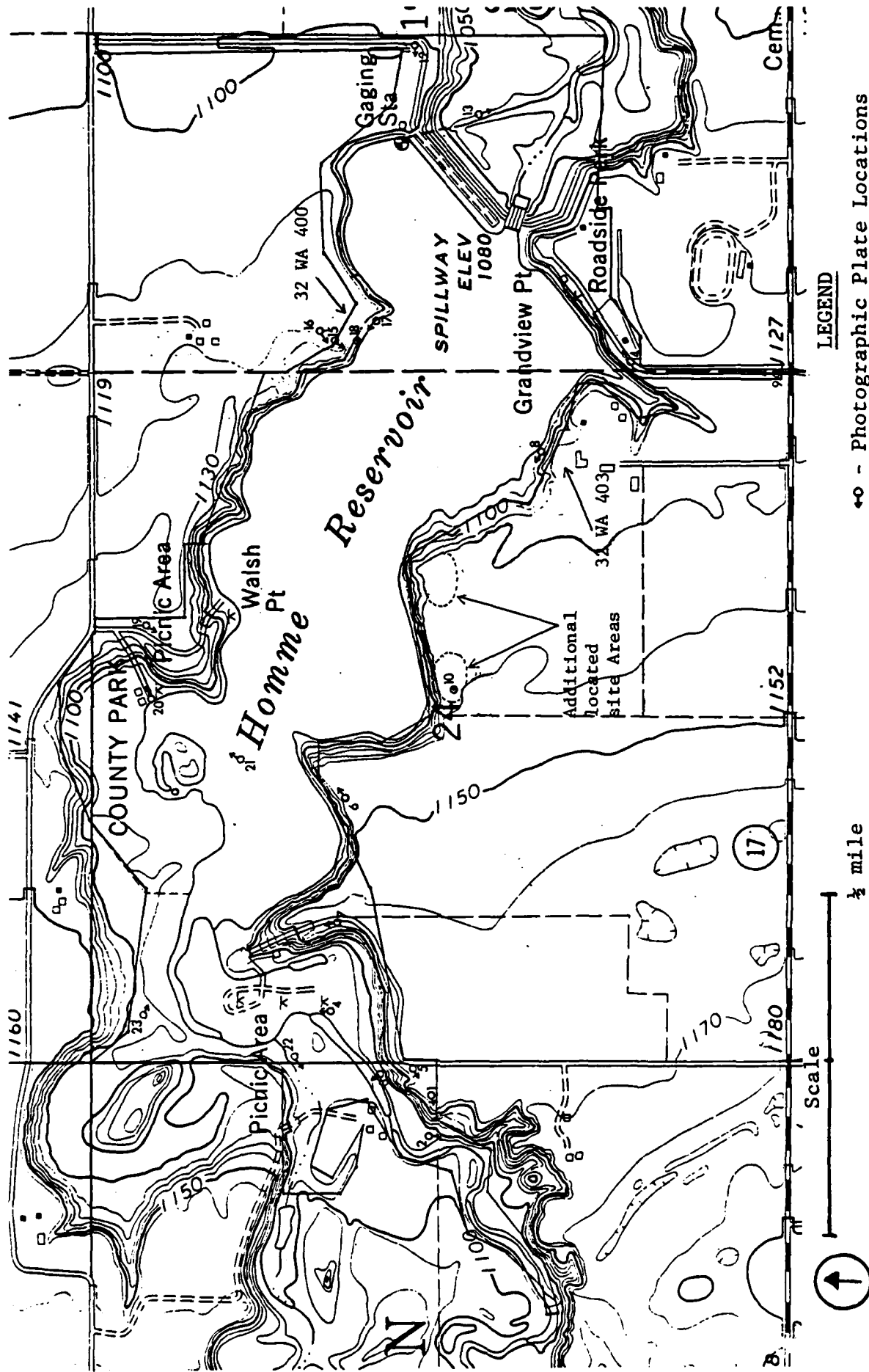
19. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK The two sites were located outside of Corps-owned property. Sites should be subjected to a reconnaissance survey and reconfirmed for site number assignment.
20. PHOTOGRAPH NOS. Plate No. 10; U.S. Army Corps of Engineer Contract No. DACW37-80-D-0045
21. MAPS OF SITE See Project Area Map of above Corps Report

Recorded by Archaeological Field Services, Inc. Date 6 July 1981

STATE North Dakota COUNTY Walsh RESERVOIR Homme SITE NO. ot --- gne- (32 WA 403)

Appendix F

PROJECT AREA MAP



END

FILMED

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